Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Tel it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 91. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & AND BRITISH INDIA (COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND) MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamers	Tons	
1919			
4th April	Nowasa	7506	Ivy's Transport proceeds direct from Port Said to Southampton
11th "	Nagova	6854	
21st "	Malwa†	8008	Extra via Karachi
20th "	Kaisara	8038	
27th "	Dukata†	6949	B. I. c'o's sailing
28th "	Manora	7676	B. I. c'o's sailing
3rd May	Nevasa	6358	
4th "	Karmala†	8194	B. I. c'o's sailing
10th "	Nowasa	7506	
17th "	Delta	8080	

Ages not call Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted in all the above mentioned steamers with the exception of the "Delta" sailing on the 17th May. All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grades of priority certificates.

Passages in a few third class passages avail. also for women and children in fourteen berth cabins, berthed cabins and a limited number of third class hammock passages for them in the "Manora." Fare to London Rs. 400.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade priority certificate holders before June.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
24th April	Dilwara	8376

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
17th April	Lightning	Persian Gulf extra.
17th "	Dumra	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
18th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
21st "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Nagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	8811	18th April	25th April
Yokaa Maru	T. Yamamoto	8854	19th April	29th April
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	2nd May	12th May

For Freight apply to:— T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN. Fleet—137 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID. (Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer.	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kotoku Maru	K. Wakatake	8th April	17th April	Japan
Siam Maru	F. Watanabe	23rd April	18th April	"
Mitsuki Maru	Nakamura	3rd May	14th May	"

For freight apply to:— M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD (Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara and Hillah.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £110,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.).
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G. Bromley Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

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Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

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L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:— K. C. MULICK. Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI. Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK.

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 2,60,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nijihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO. Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay. Post Box No. 889.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS, Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	80,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 511

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago. Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay. 'Phone No. 674.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman. (Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskat Halva. (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD, GOLD AND SILVER SILK EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES"

Our Prices are the "Cheapest"

AHMED E. ESAALI. EMPIRE BUILDIDG, HORNBY ROAD

MEHTA & COMPANY

(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE TRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

25, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 1285.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of GEORGETTE NINNONS *beat all records*

Cheap bargains also in FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS PRESENTATION ARTICLES JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectab. Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms *APPLY TO*

For Gujarat. Mr. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.

For Berar & C.P. MESSRS. DESHPANDE & Son, Ako

For Deccan Mr. M. G. TOKEKAR, 113 Raviwar Peth, Poona.

For Bombay. The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

PREPARES candidates for L. C. C. and Auditors' Exams: under efficient coaching by Principals A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., and M. I. Patel, B. Com., classes held morning and evening. Enrolment daily. Khatau Building, Kalbadevi Road.

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Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 2, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS.—New National Portable Typewriters, Improved Model No. 3, Visible, 2 clrs. Back-spacer and Tab, weight only 9 lbs., just unpacked. Price Rs. 130, with improved 2 piece Travelling Case. American Rebuilt Olivers and Remingtons, all Models. Lowest prices. Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 200. Remington No. 7, Rs. 110. Remington No. 8 Rs. 125. L. C. Smith No. 5, Rs. 165. L. C. Smith No. 6, almost new, Leather Case, Rs. 300. Empire No. 1, portable, Rs. 110. Gujarati Oliver No. 6. Visible, almost new, Rs. 225. Yost No. 15, Fine, Rs. 140. Smith Premier No. 10, latest. Rs. 135. Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 110. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36 (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: "WRITETYPE."

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks, 2in. brass with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6 Rs. 23 per set. Similar sets 2½ in. Rs. 28/12 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1809

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 797, Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent, 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

GOOD OPPORTUNITY and PROSPECTS for a smart boy just leaving school to enter a manufacturers' and importers office where general office work, typing, and Godown work can be learnt. Small commencing salary offered to a bright youth with good handwriting. Apply in own handwriting stating age to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2159

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply sharp the PIONEER AGENCY, 289, Hornby Road. 2214

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN. Graduates of Bombay University and members of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as Temporary Assistant Surgeons and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as temporary Sub Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as Touring Medical Officers in the Districts. Those employed as Temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 77-8, plus Rs. 25 special allowance. Both Assistant and Sub Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to THE SURGEON-GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 2165

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SALESMEN for Iron and Metals, only well experienced and influential men need apply to Box No. 569, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2215

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER with teacher's certificate. Apply stating salary required to CHAIRMAN, Jubilee Institution, Umreth. 2150

WANTED.—STRONG BEARER who can read English figures: Pay Rs. 20. Attendance from 5/30 to 5/30: ADVERTISER c/o. P. O. Box. 2217

WANTED—English speaking young energetic NATIVE BOYS for up-country of good manners to serve in European families. Apply to Box No. 570, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2216

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for Mill Write to CHIMANLAL KALLANDAS and CO., 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2145

WANTED—An experienced WASTE CLERK for R. B. Motilal Poona Mills. Apply at the office of R. D. SETHNA, Esqr., Receiver 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 2204

TO TERRITORIALS.—Chemist's Assistant Wanted by Bombay Firm. Man with English qualifications preferred. Apply Box No. 563 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2183

WANTED—One young energetic CLERK, must know typying and accounts, pay according to qualification. Apply AEME MANUFACTURING COY., Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay. 2227

WANTED—A COURT-CLERK, a MANAGING CLERK and a COPYING CLERK for an attorney's office. Apply to Box No. 572, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2232

WANTED—COMPETENT TYPIST, able to read and write Gujarati. Apply sharp stating salary and experience to NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Town Hall Garden, Bombay. 2234

WANTED—Experienced men for Glassware Factory for Manufacturing Glassware. Apply Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2157

WANTED URGENTLY.—A few experienced ACCOUNTS CLERKS on Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month according to ability and experience. Apply to COMMANDANT, FOLLOWERS Central Depot, Kirkee with copies of certificates. Clerks with Military experience preferred. 2142

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart SALESMAN to Canvas Indent business re: Japanese Textiles, Hardware, Glass and Sundries. Handsome pay and liberal commission to deserving candidates. Apply Box No. 566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2194

WANTED—A smart INFLUENCIAL SALESMAN to push business, re: Mill Stores, Railway Stores, Marine Stores, Military Stores and Machineries. European preferred. Handsome salary with commission. Apply Box No. 567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2195

WANTED.—COMPOUNDER for ADEN, must be experienced, pay Rs. 40 per month with free board, lodging and passage both ways. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2132

WANTED—A fully qualified ASSISTANT SURGEON for the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Dhar. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 200, free quarters. Applications with copies of testimonials should come to the STATE SURGEON, Dhar. 2140

WANTED.—PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class for Civil duty in German East Africa. Those willing to accept appointments should apply to the undersigned for terms, etc., giving the date of their birth and the year in which they qualified themselves as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Apply PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 2164

GENERAL CLERK with knowledge of typing required for invoicing and collection of cash. Good opportunity for a young man, who desires to acquaint himself with office and bazaar work. Preference given to those able to offer security. Apply in own handwriting stating age, experience and salary required to Box No 560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2160

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced young Hindu in want of a service in chemical laboratory or in a chemical factory. Apply Box No. 544, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2096

RARE EUROPEAN academical and scientific training in Fine Arts in India on convenient days and hours, also as a private tuition at a very cheap rate, Students of Fine Arts won't you have it? Apply to the PRINCIPAL, "The Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts," 21, Kalbadevi Road. 2031

WANTED.

REQUIRED—A Gentleman to go to England in charge of two boys 18 and 15, 1st class passage and remuneration. Apply Box No. 545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 2102

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER to invest Rs. 30,000 in a well-going concern. Apply Box No. 564, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2186

WANTED.—Second hand No. 7 Blick TYPEWRITER with Case, Lecturers magic slantern for mission work, DEMYNUS 1. Main Street,—Poona. 2199

WANTED.—A GRINDING and FLUTING MACHINE for flour mill rollers, to take rolls up to 40 inches in length or less. State particulars and quotation of lowerist price, to MANAGING PROPRIETOR, Gyan Mills Lyallpur (Punjab). 2163

AN Indian Merchant, 10 years' standing, proceeding Europe and America within a month, will arrange finance for intending Exporters on Commission Bases. Apply Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1942

WANTED AT ONCE—Steam Engine and boiler complete with all fittings feed pump, etc., Boiler not less than 149 lbs. working pressure and plant should be of a approximately 150 B. H. P. capacity, and STEAM POWER PLANT, preferably Lancashire boiler with cross compound condensing or non condensing engine of approximately 150 B. H. P. Boiler should be of not less than 140 lbs. working pressure. Plant should be complete with feed pump piping and valves, etc., Apply giving full particulars of plant offered to FOREST UTILISATION OFFICER, Bareilly. 2144

FOR SALE.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Sir Basil Scott's valuable furniture, piano, glass and crockeryware at "Monte Rosa", Dadiseth Hill, Cumballa Hill, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. 2235

WANT TO SELL—Second-hand weft pirns. Only a limited stock now remaining. Apply sharp at the INDIAN MILLS, Ripon Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. 2221

FOR SALE.—One big GINNING FACTORY, with Baling Press complete; one big GINNING and OIL MILLS, both in good localities and perfect working order. For further particulars please write to Box No. 571 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2218

JAIL PADLOCKS in use by different Jails of best galvanized metal absolutely secure and unpickable for Godowns, Jails, etc., manufactured at the Pioneer Lockworks under skilled European supervision in 2in., 2½in. and 3in. sizes. Prices from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-4 each.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265 Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.—One SECONDHAND GAS ENGINE, 35 B. H. P. with Mercey's suction gas plant in good condition and in working order, complete in all respects with water tanks and circulation and exhaust pipes. Price Rs. 6,000 R. L. CAPUR and Co., Engineers, Braudreth Road, Lahore. 2219

WANTED DRAUGHTSMEN, architects and Surveyors to use the famous SAGAR'S and DAWSES' TRACING CLOTH. Satisfaction Guaranteed. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 2

WE always have in stock Stencil Papers, inks, pens, and other sundries for D. Gestetner's Duplicating machines. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 2

EUCALYPTUS OIL, pure from the Nilgiris, Rs. 3-4 per lb. One ounce sample bottle sent, post free, for 6 annas stamps. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE—FOX TYPEWRITERS. The light running Fox Typewriter represents the very highest type of typewriter-building and contains every feature found in other famous typewriters with many exclusive features of its own. Remember our claim not merely "Just as good" but better than the very best you know. Satisfaction guaranteed. For full particulars apply to the EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Post Box No. 459. Telegrams Easlektrik. 1994

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7, Rs. 100; Empire No. 1	115
Underwood No. 5, Rs. 180; L. C. Smith, No. 5	200
National Portable No. 3, New, with Case	190
Gujerati Remington No. 9 good as new	220

American Rebuilt Olivers. Nos. 5, 7 & 9 Secondhand and Rebuilt Remington No. 10.

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—TYPEEXPERT.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—The "ROSARY" at Mahableshwar. Apply Mr. S. MULLA, c/o. Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 2130

TO LET.—One of the best HOUSES in Mahableshwar, spacious accommodation, central situation, amply furnished. Apply Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2103

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

Per inch.

First insertion	Rs. 6.0
Second insertion	Rs. 3.8
Third insertion	Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2.8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

OPENING OF A NEW AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL AT MATHERAN.

THE HOPE HALL HOTEL will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1919. For particulars please apply sharp to Mr. LOBO, Matheran. 2184

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 39 per month rising to Rs. 40 per month on approved service with an allowance of Rs. 6 per month; the post is permanent. Apply with testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience to the undersigned on or before the 30th April, 1919. Those who know Canarese need only apply.

T. M. KAZI,
Chief Officer.
Hubli Municipality.

Hubli, 7th April, 1919. 2180

NOTICE.

AN ALL-INDIA RACQUET TOURNAMENT (Single) in Mysore next June for professional players. First Prize Rs. 500, and runner up Rs. 300.

Also an open Single for gentlemen players if more than 8 applicants. Prize will be a gun.

For particulars apply to:—

SADEQ Z. SHAH, A.D.C. to H. H. the
2168 Maharaja of Mysore.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONG THE MASSES.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society fixed for 16th April, 1919, is POSTPONED.

K. N. MAHALE.
Honorary Secretary.

Messrs. MAHALE & Co.,
Marwadi Bazar,
Bombay, 17th April, 1919. 2222

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

INTENDING PASSENGERS are advised that they will be subject to delay beyond Delhi.

The through carriage advertised to run between Colaba and Ambala via Saharanpur by the Northern Express will not run until further.

M. W. FLEISCHER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th April, 1919. 2228

FOR SALE.

FOUR TRAWLERS in perfect repair, the property of the Government of Ceylon. Tenders for any number up to 4 to be forwarded to reach the Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, not later than May 31st, 1919.

The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders.

All particulars can be obtained from the Chairman, Colombo Port Commission.

F. BOWES.
Chairman,
Colombo Port Commission.

Colombo, 9th April, 1919. 2225

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointments of Mr. William Roberts, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala and Mr. J. B. Linn, as Directors.
4th.—To elect two Directors in place of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala and Mr. J. B. Linn who retire in accordance with Article 102 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To elect two Directors in place of Mr. R. D. Tata and the Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
6th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th April to 10th May, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS.

Bombay, 15th April, 1919.

N.-B.—The Dividend if sanctioned at the General Meeting will be paid from the 29th May, 1919, to the shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 10th day of May, 1919, and Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of such shareholders. 2223

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th April, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Director's report and audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December, 1918.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
(3) Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 102 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 22nd April to 5th May, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th April, 1919. 2035

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

SHARE BAZAR BRANCH.

THE Hours of Business at the above named Branch are as follows:—

For the payment of monies.
11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. on week days.
11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays.

For the receipt of monies Securities and / or other documents of value.
11 a.m. to 5 p.m., on week days.
11 a.m. to 3 p.m., on Saturdays. 2197

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London S. W.

FRIDAY, the 18th instant, (Good Friday) and MONDAY the 21st instant (Easter Monday) being public Holidays the Society's Bombay Branch will be CLOSED on both days. The Stores will however be open as usual for business on Saturday, the 19th instant from 9.30 a.m., to 2 p.m. 2192

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. GULABCHAND AVICHALDAS BHAVSAR that Mr. CHHOTUBHAI FATECHAND has no connection with our client or his business either as employee or otherwise and the public are therefore hereby warned not to deal with Mr. Chhotubhai Fatechand in matters in anywise concerning our said client and his business.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1919.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA and DIVAN,
Attorneys for Mr. Gulabchand Avichaldas Bhavsar. 2230

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GANGABAI, widow of Sakharam Bhairu, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, milkman, ... Deceased.
GANPAT NATHU CHILE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chandanwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, daughter's son of the deceased milkwoman ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of April, 1919.
Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 2229

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits of HABIBHOY ALLARAKHIA THAVER, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a cashier employed in the Imperial Flour Mills Limited ..... Deceased.
SAKINABAI, widow of the said deceased Habibhoy Allarakhia Thaver, of Bombay, Khoja-Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Two Tanks in the Town and Island of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fifth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

Dated 5th day of April, 1919.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMJETRAM and MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 2188

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KASHIBAI, widow of Bhasker Anandrao Joshi, of Bombay, Yajurvedi Bramhin Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
(1) NARAYEN BHASKER PANDIT of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, Chief Translator of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort
(2) VITHOBA SUNDER JOSHI BABRE, also of Bombay, Yajurvedi Bramhin, a priest, residing at Grant Road outside the Fort.
(3) NARAYEN DAJIBA JOSHI, also of Bombay, Yajurvedi Bramhin Pensioner, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay the executors named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Third day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI.

The 2nd day of April 1919.
Messrs. SURVEYOR & Co.
2201 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE find from the advertisement in the papers that Messrs. DAMODER HURIDAS have advertised 29 bales of the Pearl Mills for sale by Public Auction on the 16th instant on account of our clients Messrs. JETHABHAI MULJI, on the ground that our clients had not taken delivery of the goods on due date. Our clients say that Damoder Huridas have broken the contract with our clients by not giving delivery in time and our clients are going to file a suit against Damoder Huridas for damages for breach of contract.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1919.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Attorneys for Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji. 2210

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the debtors and creditors of the partnership firm of DOSSABHAI HIRACHAND, in which our clients Messrs. DOSSABHAI HIRACHAND and CHHOTALAL MOOLCHAND and Mr. NATHALAL and Mr. CHHABILDAS, sons of the late Mr. Amthanam Hirachand, were partners and which carried on business in yarn at Tambu Kanta, Pydhownie, without the Fort of Bombay, that the said firm was dissolved by mutual consent on 30th of Aso Vad, Samvat 1973, (14th November, 1917), and that the affairs thereof are now being finally wound up. The debtors and creditors of the said firm are therefore hereby required to settle their accounts with the said firm with our clients within 2 months from the date of this notice and to note that after the expiry of the said period of two months our clients will take legal steps for recovery of the debts due to the said firm and will take into consideration only the claims of such of the creditors who will have made the same within the period aforesaid.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1919.

JAMSEDJI, RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Dossabhai Hirachand and Mr. Chhotalal Mulchand, partners in the said firm of Dossabhai Hirachand. 2209

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAKIM ABDUL WAHAB MAHOMED YUSUF of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Bai RAHIMBAI, widow of Abdul Razak Haji Abdul Karim. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-eight square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 33 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay and forming portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 3099 and 3094, together with building erected thereon which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2616 (1) and 3259 and Street Nos. 279, and 81 and 35 and 47 and bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 33 of the said Estate, on the South-east by the property in the tenure or occupation of Haji Noormahomed Haji Ismail Rahimtulla Abdulrahim and others, on the South-west by Kambeker Street and on the North by Sandhurst Road and is in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2226

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HUSSEIN DAUDBHAI, KAYAMBHAI DAWOODBHAI, SUBANBAI, RUKHANBAI (since deceased) and SUGRABAI, daughters of Dawoodbhai Jafferji, SALEBHAI DAWOODBHAI, the last two minors by their brother and guardian the said Abdul Hussein Dawoodbhai and Fatmabai, daughter of Sulemanji Jafferji have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property and that by a consent decree passed on the 12th day of April 1919, in the High Court Suit No. 647 of 1918 wherein the said Kayum Dawoodbhai is the plaintiff and the said Abdul Hussein Dawoodbhai and others are the defendants. It is ordered inter alia that the property mentioned in the schedule hereto is to be sold to our client pursuant to the agreement of sale dated 5th day of September, 1918.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, easement lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as having been absolutely waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situated, lying and being at Mutton Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1502-1504, New No. A/8660, Old Survey Nos. 963 2/962 and New Survey No. 2/4256 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7118 and Street Nos. 115 at 119 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say:—On the North by the property of Abdulally Hoptoola on the South by the property of Eagloodin Karkaray, on the East by the Surcepers passage on the West by the said Mutton Street.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1919.

KHANDVALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2187

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BHOGILAL JIWACHAND and VALLDAS LALLUBHAI, both of Bombay Hindus, have contracted to sell the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage or building standing thereon which building is known by the name of Jubilee Mansions and being the portion of the land known as Plot No. 67 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and being on the North Side of the Sandhurst Road in the City, Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 465 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7406 and 7407 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1839 (2) and Street No. 108A and which said premises are bounded on the West partly by the property of Anant Shivaji Desai being Plot No. 58 of the said estate and partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwalla, on the North and North-East by the property of the said Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwalla, on the East by the premises hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the Sandhurst Road and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the appurtenances thereto and being land known as Plot No. 99 of the Sandhurst Road West-Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay situate, lying and being on the North Side of the Sandhurst Road in the City, Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (19) square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of New Survey No. 7406 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1839 (2) and Street No. 108A and which said premises are bounded on the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described and beyond that by the property of the said Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwalla, on the East by the property known as Manchharam Buildings, being plot No. 98 of the said estate, on the South by the Sandhurst Road and, on the West by the premises hereinabove firstly described and which are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1919.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA.

Purchasers' Attorneys.

2224

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. OBEDUR REHMAN VALAD ABDUL REHMAN, of Delhi, Mahomedan, has contracted to sell the unermentioned property to our client, Mr. HAJI SAMJI ISMAIL. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 R, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground partly of the Quit and Ground rent tenure and partly Fazandari together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, whereof the Quit and Ground rent portion contains by admeasurement 63 square yards or thereabouts and the Fazandari portion contains by admeasurement 172 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and the Quit and Ground rent portion is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1583, New No. 1700, Old Survey No. 864 and New Survey No. 2019 and bounded on the East by property belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay on the West by the Butcher or Nagdevi Street aforesaid on the North partly by the property of Haji Ismail Joosab and partly by a sweeper's passage and on the South by the Kasai Jamat Khana and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 314 and Street Nos. 49-53, Nagdevi Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1919.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,

2237 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 43 PACKAGES WIRE, TEA, RED AND BLUE PENCILS, RIVETS, NAILS, PAPER, PAINTS, CEMENT, MATCHES, EMPTY BOTTLES, ETC. ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th April, 7919, at 3-0 p. m., (S. T.), at their Rooms by order of the Posaka Shosen Kaisha the following goods:—

43 Packages Wire, Tea, Red and Blue Pencils, Rivets, Nails, Paper, Paints, Cement, Matches, Empty Bottles, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF CASES SCISSORS CIGARETTES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th April 1919, at 3-0 p. m., (S. T.), at Marine Street opposite John Robert"s workshop in Bonded warehouse on account of the concerned the following:

3 cases Scissor Cigarettes.

ACCTION SALE OF 10 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1919, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), at their rooms by order of Messrs. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Syed Mahomed Hoosain Cuzrane, the following goods, landed ex S. S. "Scindia"

V. B. 2163 Bombay, 61/60—10 bales Liepmans, White Shirtings No. 7 32/33 by 40 yards, each bale containing 100 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 252 BALES BLANKETS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Devcaran Mulji, the Selling Agents of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mills and on account and at the risk of Miya Dokra Raja and Co. of Nagdevi Street:—

84 bales Blankets 58in. by 66in., January.
84 bales Blankets, 58in. by 66in., February.
84 bales Blankets, 58in. by 66in., March.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Keshavji Kanji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Dwarkadas:—

Ex. S. S. "Into Maru."

12 bales each 50 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 9999 quality of No. 5555.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Bunchordas Purshottam of Chowk:—

Ex. S. S. "Into Maru."

3 bales each 50 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 9999, quality of No. 5555.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 2-55 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Dwarkadas:—

13 bales each 50 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 9999, quality of No. 5555.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Runchordas Purshottam of Chowk:—

2 bales each 50 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 9999, quality of No. 5555.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Narandas Kakubhoy and on account and at the risk of Seth Purshotamdas Lakhmidas (of Seth Purshottamdas Gordhandas):—

Ex. S. S. "Spain Maru."

25 bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES LIGHTWEIGHT SHIRTINGS OF THE PEARL MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Damodar Haridas and on account and at the risk of Seth Jethabhoy Mulji.

13 bales each 50 pieces, Lightweight Shirtings of the Pearl Mills No. 1305, 37 inches, 37½ yards, 8 lbs.

1 bale 50 pieces Lightweight Shirtings of the Pearl Mills No. 5202, 34 inches, 37½ yards, 8 lbs.

6 bales each 50 pieces Lightweight Shirtings of the Pearl Mills No. 5303, 36 inches, 37½ yards, 8½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. D. Satyanaran and Co. (of Sha Duvarkadas Chotalal):—

Ex. S. S. "City of Florence."

7 packages each about 150 pairs superior, fine, fancy, English-made white Dhotees No. 905, Ralli's Goods 46 inches, 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Keshavlal:—

20 packages Dhotees quality of No. 895, and 9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Nandram Hiranand and on account and at the risk of Seth Lakhmichand Thackordas:—

Ex. S. S. "Cilebus Maru."

25 bales Japanese Sheetings No. C Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jethabhoy Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Goculdas Tricumdas:—

Ex. S. S. "Havhavu."

2 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 6060, 44 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumna Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Panachand Fulchand and in pursuance to the power of sale received under a writing made on 29-3-19 between the parties concerned:—

10 packages Dhotees No. 1648 or other. 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS AND 350 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha

by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Dwarkadas.

25 bales Japanese Shirtings quality of No. 55000.

On account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Gordhandas.

40 bales Japanese Shirtings quality of No. 55000.

On account and at the risk of Seth Kantilal Chunilal.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

Ex. S. S. "Havhavu Maru."

100 bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

Ex. S. S. "Kasado Maru."

250 bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 4-45 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Gopalji Kanji and on account and at the risk of Sha Amratlal Laljee of Navigully.

5 packages Shirtings No. 7510/30 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 44 PACKAGES COUNTRY-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chumpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Mark by order of Seth Gurudatsing Bhagwansing and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Sha Dahyabhoy Hiralal.

15 packages country-made white Dhotees Pakiri 8/10 yards.

9 packages country-made white Dhotees Bhawani 8/10 yards.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.

20 packages country-made white Dhotees Asurimaya 8/10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARDESHIR DADY STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Laxmidas Moolji under the power of sale reserved to mortgagees under a Deed of mortgage dated 2nd October 1916, the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure redeemed under No. 35 dated the 7th day of August 1883 situate lying and being at Ardeshir Dady Street outside the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 121 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140 New No. 1215, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 7488 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6695 and Street No. 9-11 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Cawasjee, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Avabai daughter of Edulji Meherji Cooper and now of Lalavanti wife of Hiralal Dwarkadas, on or towards the West by the said Ardeshir Dady Street and on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Hormasji Shroff.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had of the mortgagees Attorneys, Messrs. Motichand and Devidas at their office No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS CONTRACTORS, FURNITURE MAKERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 680 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY the 17th, and FRIDAY, the 18th instant, both days at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Jani Vithal Ambaram and Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Mr. R. N. G. Navalkar.

280 Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s Bangkok and Rangoon Indian First Class Teak squares marked Crown Star and Crown Star R. tons 199—47-9-11.

113 Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s Rangoon and Moulmein Second Class Teak squares marked W.R.D. and W.D.M., tons 79—2-1-2

938 Seth Miya Ahmed Osman's Moulmein Teak squares tons 396—47-3-11 consisting of.

240 squares about 91 tons marked S. S.
99 squares about 66 tons marked C. M.
270 squares about 147 tons marked M.M.C.
218 squares about 51 tons marked A.M.R.
111 squares about 42 tons marked V.R.S.

On account and at the risk of the Bombay Furniture Mart.

8 Teak squares marked crown star R. about 4½ tons.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th April, 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 PACKAGES BLEACHED LONG CLOTH.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1919, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Karsondas Hirji at his shop at Kamdhenu Lane M. J. Market and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Tricumdas Khimji.

30 packages bleached long cloth No. 7610-30 or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 PACKAGES PRINTS

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwady at the baling press of Dosa Mussa by order of Messrs. Haridas Keshavji and on account and at the risk of Messrs Jethabhai Kalyanji.

16 pieces prints including.
11 pieces Chaklet print.
1 piece print silk argayu.

A deposit of 25 cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASKS BICHROMATE OF SODA.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52. Medows Street, by order of Messrs. N. Bhita & Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Tricumlal Girdharlal & Co., of Baroda., Secretary, Treasurer, and Agents of the Baroda Union Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico Printing Factory, Ltd

3 casks about 1 ton Bichromate of Soda.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 PIECES SIZING FLANNELL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of the office concerned.

11 pieces Plain Sizing Flannell, Head Mose Brand, including—

5 pieces of 66 inches.
3 pieces of 68 inches.
3 pieces of 72 inches.

GANDHI & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

80, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3466.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1173 of 1918.

Fatmabai ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Fatmabai, widow and another ..... Defendants and

Suit No. 1174 of 1918

Fatmabai ..... Plaintiff

vs

Fatmabai, widow and others ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree and Decretal order of Reference bearing date, the 19th day of September, 1918, the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Nishandandariacha Pada will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY an dCo., M. Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. M. R. Vakil and S. B. Nariman, the Special Commissioners appointed in the above-mentioned Suits, THIS DAY Wednesday, the 16th day of April 1919, at the hour of 5 p.m., (S. T.), i the afternoon, on the premises.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Parnandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Northern Side of Nishandariacha Pada, in the Registration Sub-District of Mazdvi formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under number 51 B. Ward No. 3229, New No. 6, standing in the name of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hasham Chewoolkar containing by admeasurement, ten feet in breadth and forty feet in length be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows on the East by the Gully, the half or moiety rt of the aforesaid property and half or moiety part of the adjoining house of Baloo Sardar, on the West by the house of Khoja Moorar Sajia, on the North by Sweeper's Passage, and on the South by the public road called Nishandariacha Pada.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker, Solicitors at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 350 TONS. TEAK SQUARES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 16th day of April 1919 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sharp at Sewri Pond by order of Shriram Ramniranjan, Esq., arrived per s.s. "Dover" and "Hollas."

About 50 tons second class Bangkok Teak squares.

About 300 tons Indian first class Bangkok Teak Squares length 15 to 40 feet of new cut.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 20th DAY OF APRIL, 1919, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 20th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Good Mansions" Mayo Road, Fort, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, rich glassware, porcelainware and platedware, marble top tables upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands, teapoys, carved writing table, sweet toned cottage piano silver show case, iron bedsteads almyrahs clothes and gown presses, Singer's sewing machine bent corner iron safe, roll top writing table, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases glass door book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc etc.

The property of H. J. Crooks, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th April, 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the

B. Maneklal & Co.'s

AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST

BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 3207.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

BOMBAY.

No 16. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF 560 DRUMS OF WHITE ZINC PAINT AND 578 DRUMS OF GENUINE NIPON WHITE ZINC PAINT.

Under instructions from the Insurance office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at unclaimed Warehouse G No. 2 Shed, opposite No. 3/4, Victoria Dock.

560 drums "BEE" brand, white zinc paint and 178 drums of Genuine Nipon white zinc paint.

And on the same day at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Unclaimed Warehouse near shed No. 12 Victoria Docks.

400 drums of Genuine Nipon white zinc paint.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—The goods are sold as they are.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Monte Rosa" Dady Seth Hill, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved, black and teak wood, French polished household furniture, glass and crokeryware, best platedware, dumbwaiter, sideboard, teapoys, hat stands, electric table fans, glass door almyrahs, one sweet-toned semi-grand ebonized piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, and Stattgart brass and iron single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, wash-hand tables, with crockery, commodes, bath tubs, gratings and towel horses, writing tables, book cases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome vases, drawing and dining room carpets and durries, books, etc., etc. The property of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, K.B., proceeding to Europe.

N.-B.—The garden has been sold privately will not now be sold.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BABE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare Opportunity to Rajas, Princes and Wealthy Gentlemen to Decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 20th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purposes of sale) at Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, next to Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman's Workshop, the valuable and handsome rare artistic furniture belonging to the estate of late Vazir Saheb Bhandinbhoy of Junagad and Nawab Saheb Rasoolkhajee consisting of Bohemian cut glass double swings with music, Bohemian cut glass bedstead with music, Bohemian suites of sofas and chairs, real cut glass writing tables, dining tables, teapoys, stands, cabinets, cupboards, almyrahs, electric hanging chandeliers, and wall and table lamps, large and small mirrors with Bohemian frames, glass plates and small handas, etc., teakwood and blackwood furniture such as single and double door full size almyrahs, cabinets screens, sofas, chairs, newly designed sofas and chairs, large and small brass wall clocks, one sweet-toned cottage piano, one full size organ, solid silver hookas, one large cupboard fashion safe and one Australian safe, with stands, etc., etc., too many to describe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

A NOVEL OR CURIOS OR A LUXURY FOR RAJAHS, PRINCES OR NOBLEMEN.

—IS—

The late Mr. Mathewson's Wonderful Swan Car Auction Sale of a Wonderful and Novel Shape Luxurious Motor Car of Indian Art.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), at New Queen's Road, opposite Chowpatty Level Crossing in front of the following Motor Car originally belonged to and specially built for the late Mr. Mathewson of America at a very high cost.

Mr. Mathewson has devoted five years of his precious time over this Novel invention and some special materials therein used, have been procured by him from the Continent. It is a Brand New Car, and would be a worthy possession of any of our Independent Indian Chiefs, Maharajahs, Zamindars or Talukdars. It has six cylinders 40 H. P. Brook's Engine, detachable wire wheels and the well known Swan Body Luxuriously upholstered in plush, electric lighting set with Dynamo, Gabrielle Musical Horn, also a Three-Note Horn, Speedometer, Clock and all accessories. Wine cellar at the back, special gird steps, special ornamental roof with top to form bed for touring, electric ceiling fans and elaborated system of Electric lights. A marvellous car.

Also an excellent small collection of Italian carara, marble statues, cut glass electric chandelliers, etc., at present exhibited in the Mandap.

Catalogues for further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 Second-hand rubber tyred C. Spring Brougham, with a grey country-bred horse and a set of harness.

1 Second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 Second-hand rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.

1 Bay house, aged, quiet in harness.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. A. S. Oomer.

1 4-Cylinder Studebaker 2-3-seater with double dickey seat bosch magneto, electric starter and lights, in excellent running order.

AUCTION SALE OF CITRIC ACID AND TARTARIC ACID CRYSTALS:

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Muzumdar Bros. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Savahwalla & Co.—

One ton citric acid crystals.
One ton tartaric acid crystals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.

The undersigned will sell away by Public Auction at the request of the owner the undermentioned on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of land situated at Shaik Memon Street and Vithal Wady admeasuring about 54 2/9th square yards bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1400 together with the building thereon and assessed under C ward No. 282 Street No. 318/320 and land bounded on the north by the property of Jeksondas Gangadas on the West by Vithal Wady Road, on the South by the property of Soni Gordhan Magan and on the East by the said Shaik Memon Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, Apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 16th April, 1919.

SAFETY RAZOR.

SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use at one-third the "Gillet" price. Uses the "Gillet" blades. British made, complete in case with three "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5/- (five) only (Postage extra) direct from the importers.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES.

325, Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,

23, Church Gate Street.

Near Mongini, Ltd., Confectioners.

AUCTION SALE of handsome, valuable household furniture, new English Stenciling Machine, Typewriting Machine, Sewing Machine, Grandfather Westminster Chiming Clock, Gramophones, Harmoniums, Iron Safes, Knitting Machine with accessories, Rich Handsome Jewellery and Sundry Articles:—

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms, 23, Church Gate Street, the following Household Furniture:—Such as Drawing Room Sets lined with Tapestry and velvet, Reclining Sofas, Chest of Drawers with mirror, Hat Stands with mirror, writing and office tables (large and small), revolving chairs, bed room furnitures, couch cane, Iron and Yooden Cots with mattresses, baba cradles, baba cots, glass painted teapoys, Electric table fans, electric table lights, electric chandliers, chandliers of 314 lights, hanging lamps, new English Stenciling machine, gramophones with records, sewing machines, one Grandfather Westminster Chiming clock, 8 days' winding, new in perfect working order, etc., etc.

Also several lots of high class jewellery, such as, bracelets, set with diamonds and rubies, collars, set with diamonds and pearls, diamond rubies rings, necklace, set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, diamond rose rings, broaches, set with diamonds, collar pins of gold and pearls, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th April, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SPLENDID PICTURE BILL:

"The Girl with the Champagne Eyes"

A new photoplay of peculiar interest which has for its star the beautiful JEWEL CARMEN.

The play deals with the life of a person of such exotic and fascinating beauty that it stands in the way of her making a living as other women are permitted to do. She begins as a thief and injures a man who is entirely innocent and whom she later realizes she loves. She blasts his career by fastening upon him a crime that she herself commits, but remorse follows quickly, and it is her efforts to make up for this great harm that are depicted in a large portion of the play. The story is most absorbing, and not for an instant does its interest lag.

Prices:—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seates in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.) (Dress Circle Boxes Re. 5 each.)

NOTE.—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Lalit Kaladarsha Natak Mandali

WILL STAGE

On Wednesday the 16th April 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"Ramrajyaviyoga."

On FRIDAY, the 18th at 3 p. m, (S. T.)

"Hatch Mulacha-Bap"

On Saturday the 19th April 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"Manapaman."

On Sunday the 20th April 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

At the BOMBAY THERATE, Grant Road.

Tickets can be had at the Company's residence next to Banmahal Lane, Sandhurst Road.

IMPERIAL THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT!

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

THE DELIGHTFUL CHILD STAR IN A GREAT PATHE PRODUCTION

"CUPID BY PROXY"

A charming Romantic Comedy Drama

With a remarkably developed note of human interest running through it.

"BEHIND THE LINES" (Topical)

PATHE' GAZETTE.

"TEDDY BEAR AT PLAY" (Cartoon) Coloured

Every night: 7; 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.

Extra show: every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY:

"THE MAD LOVER."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

YOU WILL LIKE

Bessie Love

In her latest Pathe Play

How Could You Caroline?

ALSO

LUKE IN ARE CROOKS DISHONEST! ?

The Picture Rendezvous of the Cultured.

GAIETY CINEMA

(Gaiety Theatre Opp. Bori Bunder)

offers its grand opening Programme the Splendid "World" Production

TRILBY

featuring the dainty vivacious star

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

together with

The Universal screen Magazine and a Ripping Comic

TO-DAY ONLY ONE SHOW AT 6-30,

NEXT WEEK—Mrs. CHARLIE CHAPLIN

(Mildred Harris)

in the Beautiful Jewel Production

PRICE OF ALL GOODS TIME.

NEW CINEMA INDUSTRY

Wanted *Immediately*

1. Attractive and ambitious acting artists, male and female, of any class (experience not essential) to work with a famous American Actress.
2. Energetic and progressive men for Cinema laboratory, Camera work, and assistants under an American expert.

Remuneration according to individual merits.

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CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

The Film Stupendous!

The Seven-Reel Historical Photoplay that has been making quite an impression this week at the luxurious Picture-Mahal

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is acclaimed with one voice as

THE LANDMARK OF CINEMATOGRAPHY.

ATTILA

—the picturisation of that rapacious murderous Emperor of the Huns to whom human—lives were of not much consequence, who gloated in spilling blood on the "trivialest" of excuses, who fought with practically all the Nations of the globe, thinking he was the descendant of Mars—he of the Historic notoriety is portrayed in all his pomp and grandeur, his fire and ferocity, his lust and passion in this unique and superb Drama

ATTILA

The spectator sits spellbound at the vastness of this prodigious Moving-Picture 10,000 Actors participate herein and 1,200 horses are marshalled out in the Pageantry. Let not you sleep over this glorious Photoplay.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY, THE SERIAL SUBLIME

VENGEANCE AND THE WOMAN

(40,000 feet)

featuring William Duncan and Caroll Holloway of "The Fighting Trail" fame.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Amateur Detective at his Best!!

The wonderfully astute Man of Mystery and of Science—the Incarnation itself of Justice—is this week in hot pursuit of the desperate gang that is defying Law and Order.

THE **EXPLOITS OF JUDEX**

is no third-rate rubbish that is usually pounced on the too, too credulous Public under the gorgeous superlative heading of "Serial Magnificent!"

Exploits of Judex

The measure of its popularity is to be had from the bookings daily in each show, at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Judex confronts the crafty Baroness Dermont and the one-eyed Baber with unflinching courage and grim determination. This third week is a week of surprises and sensations.

The Programme includes the Gaumont Gazette and a Luke Comedy.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

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To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.

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"THE COUNT"
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The Thrilling Serial

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OF THE

Tarzan Apes

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GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS

presents today and during the week

A PHOTO PLAY VERSION OF

Marie Corelli's

World-Famous Novel

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together with the latest number of

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1 Weft Ring Frame by Brooks & Doxey per S. S. "URQUHART," due this week.

3 Pair Weft Mules by Platts, in best working order and condition guaranteed complete, lying in Home packed cases.

3 Pair Taylor Lang's Mules for Warp guaranteed in complete working order.

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Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 11th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	.. ..	500
,, ,, Imports	.. ..	7 000
Mid. Americans Spot	.. ..	16.97
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	.. ..	26.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	May	26.15
	July	24.42
	Oct.	22.72
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	24.92
	July	23.89

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 11th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April.	17.40
May	15.70
June.	15.50
July.	15.26
Aug.	15.03
Sept.	14.81

EGYPTIAN FUTUR

Liverpool, April 11th.

New Contracts.

	To-day's price.
Mon	
April	26.60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. April 11th.

M.G. Bengal Good	12.15
,, ,, Fully Good	12.65
,, ,, Fine	12.90
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	14.25
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	14.75
,, ,, ,, Fine	15.00
,, Broach Good	15.24
,, ,, Fully Good	15.15
,, ,, Fine	15.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 11th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7 000
,, Forwarded	45,000
,, Imports	50,000
,, Stock	467 000
Actual Weekly Sales	18,000

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

Cloths moring freely Yarns London Irregular:—

Water Twist	2/5
Printers Cloth	4 8/4½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		40,000
Futures at New York	May	26.15
,, ,,	July	24.27
,, ,,	Oct.	22.67
Spot Cotton at New York		26.45
,, ,, Orleans		26.25
Futures at New Orleans	May	25.00
,, ,,	July	23.70

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

April 15.

The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 498 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and after slight fluctuations advanced to Rs. 505 and remained steady at this price for some time. Later on the rate improved to Rs. 511 owing to the bazaar buying, declined to Rs. 508, advanced to Rs. 510½ and closed at Rs. 509. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 506 and after fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand. Sellers are asking higher prices.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	.. ..	April-May	504
Fully Good Broach	.. ..	July-Aug	516
Fully Good Benga	.. ..	May	310
Fine Oomras	.. ..	May	455
Good Southerns	.. ..	May-June	496

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 15TH APRIL 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	.. ..	April-May	510
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	.. ..	May	490
Fine M.G. Oomras	.. ..	,,	465
Good M.G. Southerns	.. ..	May-June	505
Good M.G. Southerns	.. ..	July Aug.	502

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	419	410	402	387	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	414	407	397	382	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	475	465	450	..	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 4	..	435	410	400	,,
M.G. Broach	424	410	414	404	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th April 1919.

Cotton	.. ..	9,188 bales.
Wheat	.. ..	456 Qrts.
Linseed	.. ..	744 ,,
Rape, etc.	.. ..	524 ,,
Gingellywood	.. ..	95 ,,
Poppyseed	.. ..	120 ,,
Groundnuts	.. ..	Nil ,,
Castorseed	.. ..	796 ,,
Rice	.. ..	1,803 Bgs.
Myrabolams	.. ..	2,941 ,,
Cottonseed	.. ..	3,749 ,,
Mowraseed	.. ..	Nil ,,
Gram	.. ..	2,671 ,,
Jowar	.. ..	3,103 ,,
Mahe	.. ..	Nil ,,
Barley	.. ..	1,254 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 15th 5-30. p. m

Ready.		Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-88	..	70 0 0	0 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	..	70 0 0	0 0 0
,, Karachi Bandra	..	70 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	12 12 0	12 4 0
,, Cawnpore	..	12 8 0	13 0 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed Brown Bold	..	14 12 0	15 4 0
,, Thin	..	14 8 0	15 0 0
Teaseed White 85-15	..	110 0 0	22 8 0
,, Galar 75-25	..	105 0 0	21 0 0
,, Black	..	100 0 0	20 0 0
,, Galar 50-50	..	95 0 0	19 0 0
Poppyseed, White	..	95 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts	..	95 0 0	19 0 0
Barley	..	7 0 0	7 8 0
Mowraseed	..	42 0 0	8 8 0
Castorseed	..	82 0 0	16 14 0

Forward.		Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	.. ..	8 7 0
Linseed May	.. ..	15 6 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 15th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davida No. 10	0 15 4
Shapurji No 10	0 14 8
Simplex No 10	0 14 8
Carimbhai No. 12½	0 15 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 15th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Dog. Acceptance 5m/s.	1 6 5½
Fcs. Demand	189
American Dollars	367
Hongkong	224
Shanghai	328
Japan	145½
Singapore	187

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 15.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-12-0.

EXCHANGES.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Mod/s 1/6 11/32 to 5/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 199.
Credit 3 Mod/s Fr. 216.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 146-8.
60 d/st. Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 327.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 286-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The markets were closed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The share market ruled irregular with not much business reported in jute mill shares and coals ruled steady, but without any general movement. Palmohan were done at Rs. 20-4 and Singaran A at Rs. 13-12. Industrial section was fairly well supported, favourite stocks maintaining their position but without any feature of special interest. The following were closing quotations:—

Coals:—Bansra 33, Bhulanbararee 43-4, Enfield 13-12, Ghusick 26, Jumoni 15-4, Kaapahari 24-8, Katras Jherria 122, Nediha 18-8, Patmohna 20-4, Royal 6-8, Singaran A 16-14, Singaran B 16-10, Standard 51, Teetulmuri 19.

Jute:—Fort Gloster 668 s.l., Kamarhatty 646, Lothian 290, North Brook 55-8, Reliance 37-4, Standard 540, Waverley 14.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (Pref.) 103, Beldanga Tannery 11-4, Buxa Timber Trading 14-8, British Burma Petroleum 15-8, Chemical Industries 27-8, Frank Rose 13, Indian Galvanizing, 2nd issue 18, Indian Standard Wagon 3-8 p, Kalyanpur Lime 21, Kumardhubi Engineering 52-12, Ryam Sugar 16-8, Reliance Jute 100, Steel Products 14, Spence Hotel 14-4.

Tea:—Tezpur 1-4 p.

Government Paper three-and-a-half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 70-2 to 70-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-8 to 70-12.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notice under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of members of legal profession to memorialise Secretary of State regarding Rowlatt Act, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Band at Bombay Gymkhana, at 7-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 17.

Maundy Thursday.
Declaration of Results of Inter-Commerce and Science and B. Com. Examinations, 12-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 18.

Good Friday, Banks closed.

SATURDAY, April 19.

Easter Eve, Banks closed.
Ninth Session of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Pandit Malaviya presiding.

SUNDAY, April 20.

Easter Day.
Ninth Session of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Pandit Malaviya presiding.

MONDAY, April 21.

Easter Monday, Banks closed.
Ninth Session of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Pandit Malaviya presiding.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 8-45 p.m.
Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 50	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Home Rule League, will be held on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., at the office of the League to elect three more Members on the Bombay Provincial Council of the League.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Friday the 18th April 1919, being "Good Friday", will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All Post Offices in Bombay will in consequence observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

A lecture meeting of the above society will be held on Sunday the 20th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the S.L. & So. Society's Shankersbett Girls' School, Pallow Road, when Mr. B. H. Pitale will deliver a lecture in English on charity Mr. Y. A. Pitale will preside

DEPRESSED CLASSES FAMINE FUND.

In response to the appeal for helping the depressed classes stricken by famine in Gujarat and Kathiawad, the honorary workers of the above Fund, have received Rs. 300 and over from various sympathisers in and outside Bombay. Rs. 35 have been received through Mr. Laxman Kamat of the City Improvement Trust, Engineering Department, from a collection made from friends.

NINTH HINDI SAHITYA SAMMAILAN.

The Ninth Session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammailan is being held in this city, on the 19th, 20th and 21st instant, under the Presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The Sammailan has been invited to this city by Mahatma Ghandhiji, who presided over the last session of it at Indore, last year, and who has been taking great interest in this question of the National language.

GLORIA CHURCH BYCULLA.

His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, will celebrate Pontifical High Mass and bless Holy Oils at the Gloria Church, Byculla, on Maundy Thursday, the 17th instant, at 8-30 a.m. His Grace will also celegrate Pontifical High Mass, on Easter Sunday, at 8 o'clock, and will give the Papal Blessing to which Plenary Indulgence is attached. The Rev. Fr. A. da Cruz, will be the preacher; and the collections at all the Masses, will go towards the building fund of the Church. Services on Good Friday, the 18th instant, will be at 7 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. and on Holy Saturday, at 7 a.m.

DULERAI CO.'S COTTON REPORT.

Yesterday our Market for F. G. Broach Delivery Contracts opened at Rs. 500 per candy, declined to 497, remained steady at 501 and in the course of the day prices lifted to 506. At Colaba the market opened at 504, declined to 501 and after small fluctuations closed at 503.

Yesterday the market opened strong and the tone was maintained for the whole day. The absence of any more delivery orders in the market has given an additional strength to the Bulls. Besides this there are no further developments to report.

Ready market continues to improve.

Our opinion remains unchanged.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.

Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy of the 'Cliff', Malabar Hill, has given half a lakh to buy the land which is required for the Society's new home. The home is to be built in a fine site at Matunga, close to the King's Circle, in a part of the ground, which has been laid out by the Improvement Trust. It is to be called The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home in memory of the donor's father.

Rao Sahib Manaji Rajoojee has given Rs. 10,000 for a school building in connection with the home.

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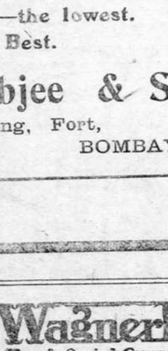

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CLAIM FOR INCREASE UNDER RENT ACT.

PLEA OF STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS.

Jaiji Nowrosji Wadia.
v.
M. N. Mehta.
(*Before His Honor Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.*)

The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover from the defendant Rs. 1,320, being the amount of six months' rent of certain premises at Frere Road, at the rate of Rs. 220 per month. The premises were used for residential purposes in January 1916 and fetched Rs. 85 per month and defendant therefore contended that he was not liable to pay more than Rs. 85 plus 10 per cent. i.e. Rs. 93-8-0 as Standard Rent. In reply to this plea plaintiff rejoinded by contending that, as the premises were let to the defendant, for Godowns and not for residential purposes, their character was so materially changed that they ought to be regarded as new premises first let out after January 1916 and the full rent agreed to be paid ought, therefore, to be the Standard Rent. In any case plaintiff claimed a further increase over the Standard Rent on the basis of 10 per cent. of Rs. 2,500 being amount alleged to have been expended by her in effecting improvements and structural alterations. This claim also was resisted by the defendant on the ground that, as required by section 7 of the Rent Act, no notice had been given containing full particulars of the improvements and alterations and details of expenses incurred by the landlady.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. K. B. Sethna represented the defendant.

His Honor upheld the defendant's contentions and in dismissing the suit delivered the following Judgment.

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff made an agreement to purchase this house, which is situated on the Frere Road, near the Alexandra Docks, in December 1916. It is a well-known fact that for several years prior to that the value of property in this locality had been steadily going down on account of the prevalence of malaria therein due to the excavations being made for the Alexandra Dock Basin. But since the docks were opened, the locality has again appreciated in value because of the steady demand for godown space near the docks. The ground floor of this house which was used for purposes of residence by several Chinese carpenters engaged in the docks was, for the purpose of earning higher rent, purchased by the present plaintiff, who is the wife of a civil engineer and architect, and converted into a godown between December 1916 and June 1917, by means of several structural alterations. The alterations consisted of the removal of one or two partitions from the rooms, the making of a door in place of a window to serve as a shop door, the changing of the basket privy into a water closet, besides repairs to the walls changing of pose etc., which were absolutely necessary. All these cost Rs. 2,500, says the plaintiff. The ground floor thus altered was let out in June 1917 to a rent farmer, one Rustom Irani, for Rs. 200 who let it to Messrs. Boggiano and Co., for a box making factory at the same rent. Defendant came in January 1918, under a lease agreeing to pay Rs. 220. He paid at that rate till end of March 1918. In April 1918 the Rent Act, was passed and he now claims its protection.

The ground floor was let before January 1916 at Rs. 85, with half of the first floor at Rs. 45, to one and the same tenant, the Chinese labour contractor, and a consolidated bill for Rs. 130 was made out for him. So that without the alterations plaintiff could have called upon defendants to pay only 10 per cent. more than Rs. 85, say Rs. 93-8-0. But plaintiff sues at the rate of Rs. 220 and says that the court should proceed under section 13 and fix the Standard Rent, as it is a case of difficulty, the character of the premises being changed. Her learned Vakil first argued that the premises being altered into a godown were entirely new and as they were let as such for the first time in June 1917 for Rs. 200 the rent charged in the lease Rs. 220 was the proper or Standard Rent. This is not correct. The premises have not been changed. "The part of the building" let remains the same; its use has been changed and its character altered from residential into a business one. Again on the facts stated above no difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, as this is a case of structural alterations, pure and simple, for which provision is made by section 4. Under it the landlord is empowered to charge increased rent upto ten per cent. of the amount expended by him excluding ordinary repairs. In this case, though the plaintiff says she spent Rs. 2,500 on the alterations, I am not prepared to hold that either the whole amount has been so spent on the ground floor or that it has all been spent on the alterations and none out of it on the repairs, when it is on record that for 20 years, beyond mere white washing and patch work, the house had not been touched at all. I would allow, therefore, only Rs. 2,000 as the cost of the alterations, ten per cent. of which would be Rs. 200 per annum or Rs. 16-10-3 per month.

NO NOTICE OF INCREASE GIVEN.

The vital question however, in this case is whether this increase is recoverable or not, as under section 7 no notice has been served on the tenant in writing by the landlord of his intention to increase the rent accompanied by a statement of the alterations effected and their cost. Plaintiff's Vakil says that the notice was not necessary as the defendants were new tenants and the section applied to an existing or old tenant. This is correct neither in fact nor in law. When the Act came into operation defendants were old or existing tenants: the Act automatically fixed the rent at Rs. 85 plus Rs. 8-8. If the landlord intended to claim an increase he should have given a notice in writing of his intention so to do, and it has not been done and the Act says that unless this is done, the increase shall not be recoverable. Even in the case of a new tenent, coming for the first time after the alterations, the Standard Rent having been fixed by the Act, the landlord has to signify to him by a notice, that he would charge so much for the allowable increase. Unless he does so, he is debarred from charging the increase to that tenant, but if he does so, he need not give any notice to any subsequent tenant. Mr. Suntoke argues that the agreement between the landlord and that new tenant itself amounts to a giving of notice impliedly because when they talk over and fix the amount the tenant comes to know of the improvements and alterations and with that knowledge agrees to pay a certain amount. This might amount to a waiver of notice even. But such a case has not arisen here and further, I think, that the language of the section is such that notice directed by it to be given, cannot be dispensed with, unless of course, with the consent of the parties. It is to warn the tenant, who is given the period of four weeks to agree to or question the amount expended; it makes no distinction between a new or an old tenant. It treats all tenants uniformly. I am afraid, therefore, that the interpretation that I put upon section 7 leaves no scope to me to allow the plaintiff to recover the increase as the statutory notice has not been given. The filing of the suit itself is not such a notice even, as along with it, the statement of expenses was not furnished. The statement was furnished on the last day of the hearing in the evidence of the plaintiff's husband, and until after expiry of four weeks thereafter at the most, the increase cannot be recovered. Whether the increase so recoverable can be recovered from 10th April 1918, when the act came into force or after four weeks from the furnishing of particulars as aforesaid, I have not to decide here, though I should be inclined to think that a suit for such recovery, unless barred by the ordinary period of limitation, cannot be successfully opposed, as the act does not bar such a suit.

EXCESS NOT RECOVERABLE.

The excess that the plaintiff claims over the Standard Rent Rs. 93-8-0 works out approximately at more than a hundred per cent. per annum over her expenses.

Defendant claims to deduct the excess paid by him for January, February, March, 1918, over the Standard Rent Rs. 93-8-0. I am afraid he is too late. The excess for January he could have recovered within six months after the commencement of the Act, which would be 10th October 1918. Thereafter he would be barred. The same applies to February and March. The excess has become irrecoverable owing to lapse of time, by not having been deducted out of any rent payable within six months of the commencement of the act.

May I express a hope that now that I have fixed the increase, the defendant will not compel plaintiff to file a fresh suit for recovery of it but pay up like an honest individual that he is?

Defendant was always ready to pay the Standard Rent but plaintiff would not receive it. She therefore cannot recover court costs. Defendant should pay at Rs. 93-8-0 per month for the six months' rent sued for. Decree for Rs. 561 only, without costs.

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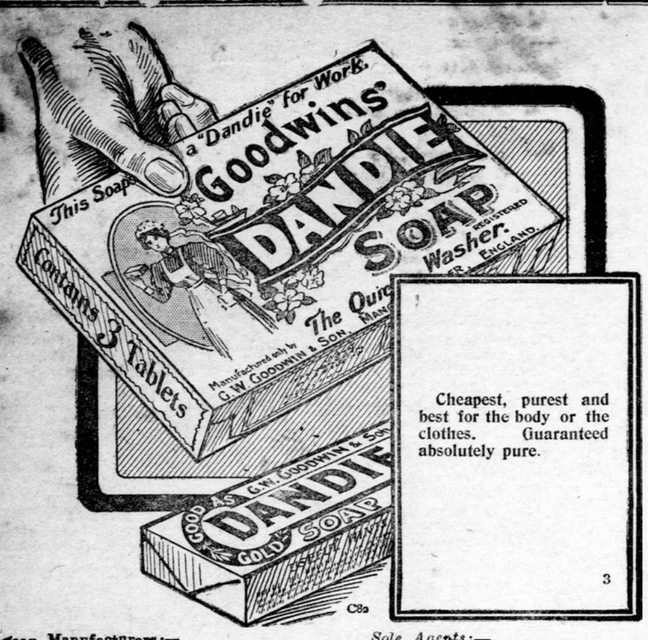

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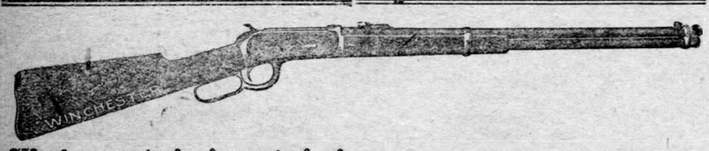

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HIGH COURT.
ORIGINAL SIDE.
DUTIES OF SOLICITORS.
JUSTICE MARTEN'S OBSERVATIONS.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten*).

R. Namdeo Bhikoba Dadarkar,
Keshavrav Mahdavrao Thakur ... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bhikoba Kashinathjee ..... Defendant.

In the above testamentary suit His Lordship delivered judgment in which His Lordship has made some important observations regarding the duties of solicitors.

This I think may be described as a painful case and also a serious one. The amount involved is quite small. The whole estate of the deceased, I think is only some Rs. 5,000 odd, but the caveat against the will is lodged by the father of the deceased claiming to be sole heir of the deceased. His ostensible object is to upset the will of the deceased in which the deceased gave Rs. 1,000 to the caveator and the caveator's wife, and also provided for their maintainance, a sum of Rs. 10 per month, as already agreed by consent order, and gave legacies of Rs. 1,000 each to the daughter and grand daughter of the caveator, made sundry other small legacies and gave the balance to charity.

For the purpose of this case, I think the caveator and his wife may be taken to be one. Therefore looking at the mere figures alone, it would not seem that the amount involved is different to induce the father to engage in a High Court Suit, which has occupied some two days merely to deprive his daughter and granddaughter of say, a couple of thousand rupees and possibly some poor members of his own caste of the gift given to charity. The litigation is all the more surprising, when one realises that the caveator is an old man of 75, that his wife is some 65 years old, and that moreover I was so satisfied that the caveator is now utterly unable to understand matters that after asking him a few questions in the witness box, I declined to allow him to proceed any further. I have not directed him to be examined by a doctor, but speaking as a layman, I should not be at all surprised to find that he is suffering from senile decay. He came into the witness box, making strange moaning noises; his appearance was vacant; he told me that he did not know what the suit was about, that he did not know the names of his attorneys, but when I asked him what they were, he replied that they were brokers. Moreover, his wife, who had previously been in the box, and who, I think on the whole was endeavouring to do her best in a difficult situation, she told me beforehand that her husband, the old man was not now right in his head, that he did not understand things, and she added: "Your Lordship will soon realise that when he comes into the box." That is the man who is supposed to have brought the suit.

Now, naturally, having said that, one has to consider the position of the attorneys who launched this litigation. I must say at once that it is only fair to them to say that the affidavit in support of the caveat was taken by one of the Commissioner of this Court, assisted by a sworn interpreter of this Court. It is true that it was only such a short time ago as the 21st of November last that this affidavit was made and I must say I am very surprised to think that the caveator I saw in the box a day or two ago, was capable of understanding or making any affidavit such a short while ago as the 21st of November, I have of course considered the possibility that the old man might have been acting in the witness box, but I am quite satisfied that that was not so; and amongst other things, I do not see what possible motive he would have for acting. That being the state of affairs, I do not propose to turn this case into an inquiry as to whether the Solicitors were or were not justified in launching this litigation. That would be, I think very unfair to the Solicitor because it must be remembered in cases before the court, that the solicitors are not parties; and I think that if enquiry has to be made affecting them it should be done when they are represented by counsel, or when they can be heard personally in support of their case and when they can produce to the court quite properly all sorts of information which they then had before them, so that the court can thus be put in exactly the same position as solicitors were when they originally took the instructions.

Therefore, although, I propose to direct the prothonotary to enquire how the commissioner and interpreter came to take this affidavit and also, (in so far as I have jurisdiction so to do) to enquire how the solicitors came to take the warrant of the caveator. I do so without casting any reflection whatever on the solicitors. That may quite well be all cleared up when the matter comes to be investigated. On the other hand I do not think it right for me to ignore entirely what has happened and to make no further enquiries at all.

A SERIOUS CASE.

Continuing, His Lordship, in dealing with the merits of the case said:—"I said that the case was a serious one, and in saying that, I had in my mind that the case of the caveator involves charges against Mr. Mantri, a Solicitor of this Court, namely, in effect that the will which the Solicitor says, he attested and which he says the testator signed was not the testator's will and that the Solicitor subsequently deliberately supported that will and also tore up a certain document; that the will did not exist and that the testator in fact died intestate.

The plaintiff's case was that the testator was in an advanced stage of consumption and that some few days prior to his death he got his brother-in-law who was a Solicitor's clerk, to take instructions for the will and to get the will approved by Mr. Mantri, the family solicitor who had been acting for the family for a considerable period. Then the case was that Mr. Mantri approved of this draft will subject to certain alterations and he then made an appointment with the testator to execute the will; that he went to the testator's house with his clerk; that he left the clerk to read the will while Mr. Mantri went to attend another appointment; that then Mr. Mantri came back; that he read the will to the testator; that the testator understood and approved of it; and then the testator signed the will in the presence of the attesting witnesses, Mr. Mantri and his clerk the pen and ink being bought by the cavator and that there was present the caveator and the caveator's wife and some other people.

His Lordship then considered the evidence given on behalf of the caveator, and came to the conclusion that the testator was of a sound disposing mind when he executed the will.

Continuing his Lordship said:—Taking a broad view of the case what the caveator really alleges is that a solicitor of this court has committed deliberate perjury and that for some reason or motive which is entirely unexplained he procured a signature to the alleged will which is not the genuine signature of the testator and afterwards attested it as a will, knowing full well that it is not a genuine document and that he has subsequently come to this court and sworn on affidavit that it is a genuine document and that he has repeated those statements falsely in the witness box.

Now, however suspicious one may be of any witness, one has to consider in any particular case, what is a man going to get out of an alleged forgery of this description. The person who is interested, according to the other side is the son-in-law who on behalf of his wife and daughter who were going to get Rs. 1,000 each. What is the solicitor going to get out of that for being a party to this false document? It only has I think to be stated to see merely as a matter of common sense, what an almost absurd idea it is and what a heavy burden rests on the caveator who seriously asks the court to hold that a document of this description was a false one. I may say that I think this attack on Mr. Mantri is entirely unfounded. I think the evidence that he gave me is true and I accept his evidence. Further as his character as a professional man has been attacked here I think it is only fair to say that Mr. Mantri has practised very frequently before me in chambers and that I have never seen there anything which would throw the slighest discredit on his character as a professional man. As I say that of Mr. Mantri, I may say the same about the gentleman whom I have seen instructing counsel for the caveator. I think it is only right to say when there are matters affecting the professional gentlemen engaged in the case. Now in weighing the evidence what have I got? As I say, I have Mr. Mantri, who is really in my opinion in the position of an independent witness. I have his clerk and I have the son-in-law, and I have the mother. Against that I have Narayan (the deceased's brother), and Narayan's wife. There is hardly any question of weighing evidence. To my mind it is all one side as regards the truthfulness and I unhesitatingly accept the evidence of the plaintiff's witness as compared with that of the caveator's.

Continuing His Lordship said:—He had no doubt that this man Narayen was really at the bottom of all this trouble, and not his poor old father (the caveator).

MR. MANTRI'S NEGLECT.

Referring to Mr. Mantri's neglect to give notice of the will to the Executors His Lordship said: "What Mr. Mantri said was that every body knew about the will and nobody told him to write to the executors and therefore he did not do so. I think he was correct in saying that everybody did know about the will, if by everybody he means everybody in the family. But I think Mr. Mantri overlooked this. The will was the testator's will and the testator's document and it was handed to Mr. Mantri as Solicitor for the testator. When the testator died the persons entitled to that document were not the beneficiaries under the will but the testator's executors, and they were the only people who could properly give Mr. Mantri instructions as to how the document should be dealt with. I think Mr. Mantri rather took the view that the persons to give him instructions were some members of the family claiming under the will and that led him not to give notice to the outside executors unless he got definite instructions from one or other of the parties. But I think I ought to say this that in my opinion Mr. Mantri committed an error of judgment in taking that course. I think he undoubtedly ought to know that it is the duty of every solicitor as an officer of this court to give notice to the executors of any will that he, the Solicitor, may be retaining as Solicitor for a dead man and that he ought to give that notice forthwith after he, the Solicitor, comes to know of the testator's death. The person to give him instructions as to the disposal of the document is during the testator's lifetime the testator himself. When he is dead, it can only be his executors who can properly instruct the solicitors, and as to that it must be remembered that executors are entitled to act immediately after the death of the testator and without in any way waiting for probate to be obtained. The probate when it is obtained relates back to the death of the testator. I may further point out that neglect on the par of a solicitor in what in may opinion is his duty in this respect, may easily lead to gross frauds being perpetrated, namely, by the suppression of that most important document the will of a dead man. In many communities in India a will is required to be brought into the Public Offices and made a document of public notoriety and in England it is so required as regards all classes. Public policy considers, except as regards some limited classes in India, that a will is such a document that it should be preserved in a public office to which the public have access. That nobody should keep the document in his own possession without brining it before the proper officials. It must be borne in mind that at any rate in England there are powers in the probate court to face anybody who has a will in his possession, to bring it forthwith into the probate office and if I am not very much mistaken, I think it will be found on investigation that persons that persons who deliberately suppress testanentary documents would find there are some extremely unpleasant remidies available against those who deliberately take that course. Having said that I wish to add in order to make myself quite clear that I am satisfied that Mr. Mantri did not intentionally do anything which he knew to be wrong. It was only an error of judgment on his part.

CAVEAT DISMISSED.

His Lordship then dismissed the caveat and ordered that the probate of the document propounded should be issued to the plaintiff.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel.

Attorneys for the Caveator—Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co.

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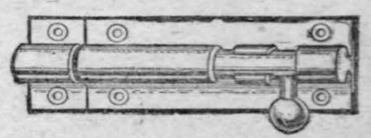
BOLT  BRAND
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THEFT FROM DOCK SHEDS.

ACCUSED BOUND OVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, sub-Inspector Shanker Vithal charged one Aktar Hussein a minor and one Gulam Mahomed, two Dock-labourers, with the theft of a bundle of yarn, valued at Rs. 14 belonging to the Bombay Port Trust and with abetment.

It appeared that on Monday while both the accused were returning from work they found bales of yarn lying in sheds Nos. 7 and 8, of Victoria Docks. They then took out some yarn from a broken bale and the first accused was tying the yarn in a bundle while the second accused was on the look out as to whether any man was coming. In the meantime a police-man came and arrested both the accused.

The first accused pleaded guilty while the second accused pleaded innocence. His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced them to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 each for six months.

RASH & NEGLIGENT DRIVING

ACCUSED GETS 5 WEEKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged one Keshav Ramsing a motor car driver, with rash and negligent driving endangering human safety.

Captain J. C. Richards deposed that, on Monday, at about 10 a.m. while he was going in a motor car towards the Town Hall the accused was coming driving a car from the Bazargate Street towards the Customs House, at a great speed and dashed into his motor car, slightly hurting his left hand. He further stated that the accused was drunk at the time and fought against the arrest until he was overpowered by three police-peons.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY ASST. FOOD CONTROLLER.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

At the Mazagoan Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, the case in which Mr. Laljee Padamsi charged Mr. Behramji Cooverji Batliwala, Assistant Food Controller, with assault, came on for hearing. On the case being called, the complainant was found absent, whereupon Mr. Rakordas P. Munim, Solicitor, appeared for the accused and said that the complainant had endorsed on the summons that he withdrew the case. The learned Magistrate then marked the case as withdrawn.

STEALING A STEP-MOTHER'S PROPERTY

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector, Ferguson charged one Baboo Gainaji with the theft of cash and some gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 97 belonging to one Bhagoobai, the step-mother of the accused.

The complainant stated that the accused was her step-son. On the 4th instant a theft was committed in her room and the property was stolen. She reported the theft to the police who after enquiries arrested the accused and recovered the property from a relative with whom it was deposited by the accused for safe custody.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A BATHING TRAGEDY.

Acting Coroner, Dr. Nunan held an inquest at the Colaba War Hospital touching the death of Private Thomas Want of the 14th Battery, M. G. C. (motors) stationed at Colaba. Yesterday the deceased was taking a bath with Private T. R. Palmer of the same Battery, at 2 p.m. At 2.45 p.m., when Palmer left the water the deceased was still in the bath. Palmer dressed himself and went to call the deceased, but he was not found. Palmer then reported the matter to the Sergeant, as the deceased was absent from the regiment for a long time. A search was made on the beach and in the bath and the corpse was ultimately found at the bottom of the bath under eight feet of water. Evidence showed that the deceased was not a good swimmer. He seemed to be in good spirits and he had no private worries or regimental troubles.

The jury returned a verdict of death from accidental drowning while bathing.

ARRIVALS.

April 15.

S. S. Malatna, Greive, Wellington, March 15.

S. S. Bahrein, Constantine, Busreh, April 7.

S. S. Moora, Thompson, London, March 15.

DEPARTURES.

April 15.

S. S. Kofunezan Maru, Sato, Kobe, etc.

S. S. Clan Ross, Christian, Liverpool via Cochin.

S. S. Teesta, Rose, London, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Zayani, Cunningham, Mahomerah.

S. S. Port Hacking, Coltoll, London, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Karmala for London.
Steamer Itola for Rangoon.
Steamer Penylan for Dunkirk.
Steamer Siam Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Moora for Liverpool.

S. S. Malatna:—The steamer Malatna, 8,011 tons, Captain J. Greive, arrived in harbour yesterday from Wellington, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 15th ultimo.

S. S. Bahrein:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain A. Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 7th instant.

S. S. Teesta:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Teesta, 3,428 tons, Captain J. K. Rose, sailed yesterday from Bellard Pier Station for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said, Plymouth, Gibralter and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zayani:—The P. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain J. Cunningham, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Port Hacking:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Port Hacking 4,624 tons, Captain S. C. Coltell, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London via Port Said and Gibraltar, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Moora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Moora, 3,156 tons, Captain Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 15th ultimo.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

10 ATTACKS AND 11 DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX ON MONDAY.

Out of the total mortality figure of 205 for Monday, small-pox accounted for eleven deaths, and there were ten fresh attacks. There was only one death from cholera and three from plague. The total mortality figure for last year, on the same day, was 164.

HEALTH DURING THE WEEK.

The total mortality was 1,554 and the death-rate 82.50. Deducting 50 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the City, the mortality for the week is reduced to 1,504, giving the death-rate of 79.84.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1918, were mortality 1,096, and the death-rate 68.19; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1914-18)—mortality 800 and the death-rate 42.47.

Cholera registered 19 attacks (including 1 imported) and 10 deaths.

Small-pox registered 93 attacks and 55 deaths.

Plague registered 59 attacks and 48 deaths, 1 of the plague cases was imported from Ratnagiri District.

The number of live births registered during the week was 321 against 387 in the corresponding week of 1918 and 346 in the week during 1914-1918.

HINDU MOSLEM MEETING AT BHIWNDI

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWNDI, (Thana District, Apr. 14.

On the 13th instant, a large meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held at Bhiwndi, at the Dewan Saheb's Darga, under the chairmanship of Mr. Gulam Mustafa-saheb, Khatib. Two resolutions were passed.

The first requested the Government of India, not to cripple down the power of the Sultan of Turkey, to such an extent as to hurt the feelings of Indian Mahomedans from the religious point of view.

The second resolution protested against the action taken by Government in passing the Rowlatt Bill, which is solely responsible for the recent disturbances all over India; and appealed to His Majesty the King-Emperor, to repeal this law, by withholding his assent.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the share-holders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd., was held on Tuesday, at the Company's office, under the Presidentship of Mr. Framroze Rustomjee Joshi, in the absence of the Company's Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

At the outset, the Directors' Report for the year ending in 31st December 1918, was read, in the course of which it was stated that during the year, 440 proposals were received for assurance amounting to Rs. 8,12,000. Of these and a few others awaiting completion at the end of 1917, 346 resulted in policies for Rs. 6,20,000, yielding an annual income of Rs. 24,504-6-0. Proposals for Rs. 86,500, were declined, while the remainder were either withdrawn or awaiting completion. Intimation was received during the year of the deaths of 33 policy-holders for claims amounting to Rs. 64,500. The Directors continued to exercise care to cut down the expense of the Company to as low a figure as possible, and as the result of that the ratio of aggregate expenditure to premium income, showed a further appreciable fall from 27 per cent. in 1917, to 22 per cent. in the year under report. Acting on the suggestion of the Actuary to the Government of India, the Directors had stopped the practice of including certain instalments of outstanding premium in the Company's accounts with the result that a sum of Rs 32,070-13-1, taken credit for in 1917, has been shown as a reduction from the Life Assurance Fund at the commencement of the year under report.

In the Revenue Account, it had been noticed that the Directors charged no fees and the Managing Director Mr. Framroze Rustomjee Joshi, devoted his time and energy to the affairs of the Company, without any remuneration, as also the medical referee, Lieut.-Colonel R. Row, gave his valuable opinion without any remuneration, on each and every proposal of assurance.

The reading of the report over, the President said that the share-holders would be glad to observe that Directors' Report for the year ending in 31st December 1918, contained evidence of progress in many directions. The Company had succeeded in writing up 39 per cent. more business in 1918, than in the previous year. The net premium-income in the year under report, was Rs. 1,49,732-2-0, and that of the previous year being Rs. 1,30,959-1-0. The income would have been still greater, but for the Company's discontinuing certain outstanding premia from the Accounts at the suggestion of the Actuary to the Government of India. The Company's fresh investments in 51 per cent. War Bonds amounted to Rs. 91,000, bringing up the total investments in first class securities to Rs. 4,36,000. He said he had no doubt that the share-holders would consider them as satisfactory.

After the presidential address, the Directors' Annual Report and the audited Accounts for the year 1918, were adopted. Mr. Framroze R. Joshi, who retired from the Board, was re-elected a Director. Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Co., Incorporated Accountants, were re-elected the share-holders' auditors for the year 1919, on a remuneration of Rs. 200. The Directors, and especially the Managing Director, were thanked for conducting satisfactorily the business of the Company during the last year without any remuneration. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Medical Referee, Lieut.-Colonel R. Row, for his honorary services to the Company during the last year. A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S, PAREL HIGH SCHOOL.

The boys of the Parel High School of the Gokhale Education Society were entertained by the Society on Sunday, the 13th instant. An interesting programme was arranged which was carried through successfully by the co-operation of the teachers and the enthusiasm of the boys. The function opened with songs of prayers, followed by delightful snatches of tunes by many boys. Words of advice were then addressed by the gentlemen present all emphasising on the minds of the boys the necessity of practising the habits of cleanliness temperance, humility and co-operation. The boys were then served with refreshments and tea and were sent off.

The Rangoon Branch of the Indian Telegraph Association have rejected the proposal for Government recognition of the Association as the conditions would mean throwing over Mr. Harry Barton, the founder and general secretary of the Association.

CRY FOR WATER IN BANDRA

PUBLIC MEMORIALS TO AUTHORITIES

(From a Correspondent.)

The inhabitants of Bandra are loudly complaining of the scarcity of water for domestic purposes, and the insanitary condition of their surroundings. The residents of Bandarwadi, known as Dadabhoy's Oart in Bandra, where upwards of 2,000 people live, have sent in a memorial to the Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Collector of Thana for prompt action.

From this representation it appears that formerly the people used to obtain their water supply from the Nowpada Tank, but since a big new road has passed through the tank this source of water supply has been entirely cut off. The little water that can be got, say the memorialists, is contaminated with dirt and filth and is quite unfit for human consumption. It is not an unfrequent sight, they say, to see the immediate surrounding of the tank made to subserve the purposes of latrines and urinals, there being absolutely no such conveniences in Bandra for the public. The memorialists also point out that there are no wells and no standpipes amidst them, that formerly in dry weather when the tank water came almost to a finish the Municipality used to put up a couple of standpipes. But even such poor pittance is denied to them under the newly reorganised sanitary regime. The memorialists argue that such neglect from the part of the Municipality is shocking, especially at the present critical time when epidemic appalling enough are prevailing and more terrible are expected.

The memorialists also refer to the filthy condition of the privies in the Oart.

The language in which the memorials are couched shows that people are actually driven to desperation in Bandra, where the Municipality treats complaints either with cold indifference or supercilious contempt.

AHMEDNAGAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Ahmednagar leaders seem to have been deeply engaged in the preparations about the ensuing Provincial Conference, and all their energies must have been by this time directed towards, making this year's Conference excel all other previous holdings in grandeur. Great amount is likely to be spent in Pendal and other expenses. It is feared in many quarters that if the present system of expensive Conferences is to go on uncharged, many a District Congress Committee will have to think many times before undertaking to invite the Conference to their places.

Some unnecessary items of expenditure can be very conveniently curtailed, and it seems to be not improper to throw out some suggestions in the matter to Ahmednagar leaders and also to others who are interested in the furtherance of political activity in the Presidency.

The following are some of the suggestions which, after consulting many of my friends, I venture to place before the leaders in the Presidency:—

1. I think Pendals need not be erected. As the Provincial Conferences are generally held in the hot seasons, evening sittings in the open Maidans with enclosure all round will be both pleasant and least expensive. Instances of bigger assemblies meeting at night times are not wanting. Moon-light nights will be less expensive, but even in dark nights decent lighting arrangements can be made.

2. I may also suggest that the present number of chairs can be much reduced with advantage. The people in the mofussil and those in Bombay are not unaccustomed to attend great public lectures on open grounds. Generally in Conference times public lectures of great leaders are arranged for the benefit of the city public, where, except the open ground, no arrangements are generally made for seats and people have never complained about the absence of chairs on such occasions. Can we not take advantage of the nature of the people? A decent number of chairs may be reserved for those who cannot do without them, while as for the rest decent native carpets may be used as seats.

3. Next comes the question of meals and refreshments. This department is the most troublesome. Much energy of the working committee and also of a number of volunteers is spent to make this department work successfully. To many the success of the Conference seems much to depend upon the sumptuous and costly meals provided to the delegates.

In this department also there is much room for improvement. Of course decent arrangements must be made for the lodging of the delegates, while as regards the boarding and refreshments the best and at the same time the least inconvenient mode of arrangement is to call for tenders from persons willing to undertake such arrangements and to entrust the work to the best and the most reliable of the various bidders willing to undertake such an arrangement, the working committee at the same time reserving to itself the right of supervision over the arrangements for meals and refreshments.

This arrangement saves much time and trouble. The delegates who attended the Bijapur Conference must have seen the great discomfiture of the working committee in this matter. The committee had made very nice arrangements for boarding of the delegates, but the charges were very heavy. A shrewd local hotel-keeper of his own accord made arrangements at less cost for the boarding of the various delegates and visitors to the Conference and he was much more successful. There is every likelihood of a repetition of the same at Ahmednagar if the working committee does not take timely warning in the matter. I may here bring to the notice of our public leaders the Conferences at Adyar where similar arrangements are brought into force. The Andhras have advanced a good deal in this direction, and any one who has attended their conferences must have marked the vast difference between their simple and unostentatious gathering and our heavy and pompous entertainments. It is mainly owing to this simple mode of holding conferences that the Andhras have been able to hold conferences year after year in comparatively poor and backward districts also. Is it not high time that we of the Bombay Presidency should find out some means of curtailing our expenses and making it possible for all districts to hold such gatherings? Much money and energy is spent in such annual gathering which, if properly directed, would be well applied for political agitation and education in the districts continuously throughout the year.

4. One more suggestion is not out of place in this respect. The number of delegates and visitors is growing every year, owing to which the work of the conference is much hampered. Therefore arrangements may be made in this respect to bring out an effectual representation from various Talukas and important places of each district, which will bring down the number of delegates to proper limit. The suggestions are made only as a hint for successful political agitation in the land. What items of expenditure and how far they should be curtailed remains mainly on the local conditions. If the leaders of every district approve of these suggestions, they should immediately inform the working committee at Ahmednagar to bring them into practice as far as possible in this year's Conference.—Yours, etc.,

Dharwar, April 5. V. V. JOSHI.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

BANDRA Y. M. S. C. (3) BEAT 35TH I.D.F POONA (1).

A fairly fast and well-contested struggle was the result of the meeting between these two teams in the first round of the above tournament on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Tuesday, when the visitors from Poona, playing one short throughout, had to admit defeat to the Bandra boys by three goals to one. The exchanges were very even and the Poona team though beaten was in no way disgraced. Both goals were attached in turn and the Bandra Y. M. S. C. with their short passing played a more neat game than the Poona team, in which there was no lack of dash. During the closing period the Poona boys fell off most unaccountably with the result that two more goals were registered during this period in favour of the Bandra team, after an even result of 55 minutes' play.

During the initial period, Andrew opened the Bandra account after a spell of attack. The Poona team retaliated and soon after equalised through Nazareth and the teams changed sides with one goal each. The opening operations during the second moiety saw the Bandra team on the offensive, but Irani, the Poona right back played a great game and averted many calamities. Even play followed for some time and both sides attacked in turn. A few minutes before the close a nice passing bout ended in Andrews securing the lead for the Bandra team which was soon after followed by Phillip increasing the Bandra lead by a third goal. The game thus ended in a win for the Bandra team as stated.

The teams were:—

Bandra Y. M. S. C.:—O'Neill; Gomes and Athaide; Banks, J. Entiado and M. Quadros; Phillip, Amara, Andrews, A. Entiado and P. Vassenkar.

35th I. D. F. (Poona):—Rajina; Wood and Irwin; Edwards; Millard and Newnes; B. Mordicar, Downes Nazareth and Windsor.

Referees:—Captain Mathews and Mr. James.

TO-DAY'S GAME

Grant Medical College v. Govt. Telegraph Recreation Club.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The prize distribution ceremony of the David Sassoon Reformatory, Matunga, was performed on Tuesday evening, the Hon. Mr. J. S. Covernton presiding. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Covernton. After an interesting display of gymnastic exercises had been given the chairman of the Committee of Management, Mr. N. V. Mandlik read the report for the year. It stated that an association called the Sheppard After-Care Association was established, and an auxiliary Home for discharged boys was opened at Bhoiwada, Parel. Temporary shelter, clothing etc. were given to such boys as needed them, after their discharge from the Reformatory. It was also proposed to establish a medal or medals in the name of their last chairman Col. Lloyd Jones, who had done much for the institution.

RECORD OF STEADY PROGRESS.

At the beginning of last year, there were 187 boys in the institution; 83 boys were admitted during the year and 58 were discharged. 11 boys absconded and four of them were captured. Out of the boys discharged 33 were employed in the mills, docks, etc. The school was visited by the Educational Inspector, N. D. and by her Excellency Lady Lloyd, and both of them spoke highly of the work done in the institution for the boys. The trades taught in the institution are: carpentering, painting, blacksmiths' work, turning in wood and metals, and spinning and weaving (by allowing boys to go to the mills). Gardening had been recently added to the curriculum, also cane-work. The boys are taught up to the IV standard both in English and Vernacular; regious instruction is also given and care is taken to give the boys the kind of work for which they have a special aptitude. In conclusion the report spoke highly of the work done both by the Secretary, Rao Saheb Jayaker, and the Superintendent Mr. House, and also by the staff.

Mrs. Covernton then gave away the prizes to the boys.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman said the Reformatory was distinguished in two ways from other similar institutions: firstly, it was not worked under the Apprentice Act and secondly, the management was under a Committee of gentlemen who took a real interest in the work. Ordinarily the boys who were sent to the jails could not possibly be called to be in schools; this institution was not a penal institution, but a reformatory, and the most successful institutions of such kind were run by committees of gentlemen who took the greatest interest in their work.

Continuing, Mr. Covernton, said, it seemed to him that it was a very well conducted institution and the evidence of it was the appearance of the boys and the general condition of the buildings and the premises. There were obviously certain directions in which they could develop further, and one of the most important was that of the suitable buildings for the staff in the near locality.

Now that the war was over, he promised, on behalf of the Government, to give immediate consideration to that matter. Mr. Covernton eulogised the services which their late chairman, Col. Lloyd Jones, had rendered to the institution, and said the reason of it was that it had been almost a hobby with him. In concluding he said although he could not hope for an increase in the number of boys, he thought there were many, many boys outside the institution who would be better for the influence of the institution.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mr. Meyer Nissim, the proceedings terminated.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

SEVEN ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR April 15.

On the Court assembling yesterday, orders were passed acquitting seven of the accused, the Commissioners having deemed, that there was insufficient evidence to maintain the conviction of these. Mahant Sitaldas, Sitaram and Ramrakha were represented by Pandit Mohanlal, Amebalsingh and Umraosingh by Mr. Jhunelal, Bhagyrath by Mr Radhakishendas and Baldeo by Mr. Chatterjee.

Afterwards some written statements were filed and the Court proceeded to examine the accused. Among the accused already examined are Kalyansingh, municipal secretary, Sheodyal Singh, sub-inspector, Mahant Rampuri, against whom there is only the uncorroborated evidence of the approver. Mahant Baramdas was examined to-day.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"If you cannot have the best, make the best of what you have," is rightly said. We have blamed the Bombay Improvement Trust for having made no adequate provision of accommodation for people dishoused owing to their operations of demolition. We have blamed the Municipality for not framing building bye-laws relating to open spaces and angles of light etc., all-alike effective throughout the Town and Island of Bombay. Though hitherto we had been somewhat diffident about the serious cooperation and support of Government towards the solution of the "Housing Problem," the very candid expressions we have recently had from the Head of this Presidency about such support must rouse us from our lethargy and set us to work actively, unless we choose to yawn and blame alternately like Dickens's fat boy. Salsette is under development and will be thrown open soon. The different communities have a very decent future to live in a healthy condition, and, if organized, in community colonies. My community, the Goud Saraswat Brahmans, are already on their legs in collecting funds for constructing chawls on the upto-date principles, and they hope to realize at least a lakh of rupees. I understand some sister communities are also making similar attempts in that blessed direction. Such cooperation has, for its ultimate results, to depend upon the brains and muscles of the middle classes more than upon those of the rich, and, therefore, no time should be lost in giving practical shape to the scheme. If all the communities in Bombay start work, with howsoever small beginnings, by securing plots in the suburbs and collecting funds for constructing chawls or small flats, within about five years hence we shall show to have deserved to enjoy a much happier life on the truly cooperative principle of "live and let live".—Your, etc.,

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

Bombay, April 15.

"MESSED UP" BY INDIAN CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter written by one "V. T. C." in your esteemed journal of the 22nd March, 1919, regarding the Field C. M. A.'s Office. In that letter Mr. V. T. C. would like to have credit for setting right the accounts of the British Troops alleged to have been "messed up" by Indian Clerks. The public are entitled to know whether this is the opinion of the writer himself or one held by the authorities themselves as it would be legitimately inferred from the manning of the Field C. M. A.'s Office. If my friend had only cared to know the truth of the matter he would surely not have rushed into print with such wild statements as would cast a slur on one of the glorious services in the employment of Government of India. For his edification and in the name of truth and justice I should like to give below the chief causes that culminated to the present state of affairs.

(1) The Divisional Disbursing system which was in the infant stage at the outbreak of the war proved a thorough failure to cope with a war organisation.

(2) Inadequate staff to deal with the accounts prepared in the Department itself.

(3) If the head of the Department, the Military Accountant General, had only advised the Government of India in a more liberal spirit and meeted out to them what common justice and humanity would have demanded there would have been no necessity whatever to go in either for soldier clerks, or those from the Civil or other departments. If the ratio between the number of soldiers now employed in the Field C. M. A.'s Office and the number of Indian clerks employed in the same kind of work before the war is taken I am sure without fear of contradiction the odds will go against the former.

(4) Many additional appointments have been created during the war and most of them have been filled up by outsiders which the permanent members of the Department have a legitimate grievance to complain of. It is nothing short of ingratitude to charge them with having messed up the B. T. accounts while they were allowed to grow dissatisfied and discontented day by day. Where bad work is always rewarded by a grant of additional extra duty pay in the case of soldier clerks the permanent staff of the office is threatened with a heavy punishment of one sort or another even for the slightest mistake.

(5) Where a number of allowances besides their normal pay is being showered on a soldier nowadays for one reason or another the pay of the permanent Indian clerk of the Department is allowed to remain where it was years before.

I would not have taken notice of the ebullitions of Mr. V. T. C. but there is a strong belief in some quarters that the India Office and war office have been made to believe that the present confusion in regard to the B. T. Accounts was due to Indian clerks. As this was a great stigma on the quality of work turned out by Indian clerks I thought it better that the public should know something of the inner truth of the situation. Dear Editor you might have heard of a recent strike at Poona by soldier clerks and to say that these were the very angels which came to guard the Indian shores is anything which an Indian mind can never believe as the latter will never think himself to be so disloyal to His King and his country as to expect a paltry material advantage at a very critical juncture. With these I now close with a view to express fully as occasion arises.—Yours, etc.

INDIAN.

PROCLAMATION MARTIAL LAW.

IN LAHORE AND AMRITSAR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 16.

The following notification is issued:—As the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that a state of open rebellion against authority exists in Lahore and Amritsar districts, martial law is declared but an ordinance is being issued providing that trials shall be held by a Commission constituted on the lines similar to those prescribed in the Defence of India Act.

FRACAS AT SURAT.

HOW IT ORIGINATED.

(From a Correspondent.)

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest was received here on he 10th instant, at 2 p.m. and spread like wild fire. People were informed that a meeting was to be held on the Tilak grounds. The shops were spontaneously closed and as early as 6-30 p.m. people crowded the *maidan*. It is roughly computed that the meeting was attended by twenty thousand men. The proceedings opened with the singing of patriotic songs and their effect was heightened considerably as hundreds of voices were actually chanting the songs line by line. The enthusiasm of the ladies was not a whit less as nearly one hundred of them were present in the assembly.

Mahatma Gandhi's message was then read and speeches were delivered by Messrs. Dahyabhai, Kalianji and Deyalji, after which the meeting dispersed.

The 11th of April was a day of universal suspension of work. Barbers, butchers ordinary wage-earners hawkers and even railway coolies suspended their work and theatres and mills also were closed. A mob of mill hands appeared at the I. P. Mission High School. The inmates, it is stated, foolishly provoked them by pouring buckets of water over them. The infuriated mob then hurled showers of brickbats and did considerable damage, but fortunately, one of them ran to Mr. Dahyabhai, who at once appeared on the scene and with the help of other Satyagrahis and leaders, persuaded the mob to follow him and led them to the bank of the Tapty where the message of Mahatma Gandhi was read to them and they were gently admonished for their rude behaviour. They hung down their heads, promised to behave well in future and threw away their sticks and bamboos into the Tapty. Mr. Malcolm Kothawalla, and other police officers were eye-witnesses. I am obliged to be explicit as a correspondence has appeared in the "Times of India" describing the mischief done by the mob, but the correspondent is silent about the provocation given to the mob and the part played by the Satyagraha leaders to restore order.

Another mob appeared at the Bakra School and Union High School and the headmasters at the sight of the mob, closed the schools, and they at once left the place without doing any harm. Then Sarvajanic and Government Middle Schools were visited and there too the headmasters considered it wise to close the schools. At each school the mob was augmented and they all proceeded to I. P. Mission High School and requested Mr. Bose, the headmaster to close the school. But Mr. Henderson, the manager, refused to shut the school. Then the infuriated mob rushed into the school and did what was reported to have been done. The whole thing could have been averted by a little tact on the part of the school authorities.

In the evening one of the biggest processions that ever appeared at Surat proceeded to the Tilak grounds. Nearly forty thousand people had assembled and three platforms were erected from which Messrs. Dahyabhai, Kalianji, Dayalji, Pandya, Chhotubhai, Vyas, Parmar, Mehina, Shri Ratna Vijayji, a Jain Muni and Mrs. Kanubehen Dave spoke.

LADIES MEETING.

On the same day, a ladies' meeting was held at Malvi's Wadi, where nearly 1,500 ladies—both literate as well as illiterate, were present. Mrs. Nandabehen Saraiya, Mr. S. G. Banker's sister, was elected to the chair. Mrs. Gulochana read Mahatma Gandhi's message. She was followed by Indumati Desai, Kanubehen Dave, Jekorebehen, Sumanbehen, Malatibehen and Amarbai. Several ladies signed the pledge.

April 12th.—Early in the morning the news of Mahatma Gandhi's release spread in the city and the people joyfully resumed their work. Since then Surat is fortunately free from disturbances of any sort and this is partly due to the non-interference of the Police authorities.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SONS OF INDIAN SEPOYS.

(Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 15.

London, April 7.—The Eastern League, composed of English and Indian ladies who supplied comforts for the Indian soldiers, are arranging to found two scholarships in India for the sons of sepoys.

INFORMATION TO G. I. P. PASSENGERS.

The hon. secretary of the Bombay Passengers and Traffic Relief Association writes:—

An Umbrella was found on the 9th of April, 1919 in the Daily 82 Thana Up Train which arrives at Victoria Terminus at 12.39 a.m. It was found lying in a Second Class Compartment. While I was travelling from Matunga to Victoria Terminus. It will be restored to its real owner on received convincing evidence.

FIAT MOTOR CARS

Specially designed and built to answer the present needs of a reliable and efficient means of transport.

UNEQUALLED FOR ALL COMMERCIAL PURPOSES Used as TRANSPORT WAGONS, VANS, LORRIES, CHAR-A-BANCS, AMBULANCE CARS, Etc., Etc.

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, 16th April, 1919.

PORTENTS.

After the communiqué regarding the Delhi disturbances, the Government of India reverted to a spell of silence which has now been broken. No useful purpose would be served by attempting to explain away the stern language of the present communiqué and it is best to face facts and recognise it as a serious portent. We do not want to disguise its meaning and we do not desire that anyone should misconstrue it as a casual warning. For more than a week after the trouble at Delhi, the Government were apparently hesitating as to their policy towards the agitation against the Rowlatt legislation. The interval has enabled them to roll up their strength and they have now declared war against the Anti-Rowlatt movement which they have, without discrimination or reserve, lumped with the exhibitions of violence in some parts of the country. Touching the outbreaks of violence, we have never disguised that it is the right and duty of Government to suppress them with all the legitimate means in their power, but we have insisted that for the safety of the innocent and for securing the minimum of suffering, the authorities are under an obligation to use their strength with a sense of humanity and restraint. Where it is apparent that the authorities have exercised their power without regard to the necessities of an occasion, the public, in whose interests, the acts are done, has the right of demanding an inquiry into the allegations of excess. That is a fundamental condition of good and orderly Government which is apt to be forgotten in times of excitement. Between the assertions of the Government of India concerning the cause of the trouble and the allegations of the public regarding it, there are serious differences, but as regards the lawful punishment of those who took to deeds of violence, there can be no difference of opinion. Unfortunately the communiqué does not pause to speak of equal justice to all, since it displays an infatuation in the interests of order without discrimination as to the means that would suffice. We want violence against person and property to be suppressed, as in peace alone lies the safety of the public cause. And it is the duty of all citizens to assist Government in the prevention of violence. We have our own views regarding the causes of the disturbances and as to how they could have been averted. Hostile critics are revising their judgment regarding the influences that are at the back of violent deeds and it is well that the responsibility wrongly placed on Satyagraha for the appearance of violence is being diverted to other extraneous agencies.

Engines of Repression.

Without indulging in vague speculations about them, it is worthwhile noting the conduct of Satyagrahis who have been accused of criminal and disloyal motives. In Ahmedabad, according to the Associated Press, "the local Satyagraha leaders were, throughout the trouble, constantly to be seen beseeching the crowds in Mr. Gandhi's name to disperse and keep the peace; more than one Satyagraha leader bears the marks of injuries sustained during the work and but for their efforts, more damage to life and property would have been done." We mention these facts because the present communiqué, in referring to Satyagraha, says that "to the agitation which has succeeded the passing of the Act must be directly attributed the open breaches of public peace, defiance of authority and criminal attacks on life and property which have been lately witnessed in certain parts of India." This is wide of the mark and if the Government want to adhere to the statement that the commotion is due to no complex causes, but entirely to the agitation, it is for them to prove it and explain the conduct of Satyagrahis which absolutely belies the presumption. Attempts have been made to damn the Satyagraha movement and to disparage its beneficent influence during the trouble by the reactionary press, which with amazing impertinence has endeavoured to scare the public by combinations like "Satyagraha riots" and "Passive Resistance outrages." We fear that, in the course of their tremendous philippic, Government have not paused to discriminate and deal fairly with a movement which at every stage of trouble has proved to be an asset of peace. Any other view is sheer perversion or Philistinism. The communiqué ends with the declaration that Government intend to prevent by all means, however drastic, any occurrence of these excesses. The public abhor these excesses; they suffer by them and have the right to expect Government to protect the peace of the country. No one can, however, help being taken aback by the resolution of Government to drag out weapons of terrorisation from the lumber-room of obsolete statutes, and handing them over for "free" use. Behind the display of these relics of legislation, is the announcement that the Governor-General will not hesitate to employ the ample military resources at his disposal to suppress organised outrage, rioting or concerted opposition to the maintenance of law and order. In a time of official panic, we are afraid such an announcement openly made as a license to local authorities, stands in peril of being used as a screen for drastic "suppression" of people who, in the eye of the authorities, exhibit signs of truculence or contumacy. The State Offences Regulation is put in motion in certain parts of the Punjab. Powers of deportation sanctioned under Regulation III of 1818 in Bengal and coresponding regulations in Bombay and Madras are, it seems, going to be used along with the Defence of India Act. All the repressive powers under the Seditious Meetings Act and the Police Act of 1861 are to be exercised. It will be a terrific spectacle to see all these engines of repression at work, acquainted as we are only with their intermittent operations in the past. And lastly the Governor-in-Council appeals to all loyal subjects of the Crown and to all those who have interest in the maintenance of law and protection publicly to dissociate themselves from the "movement", which, in the context, stands for agitation against the Black Act. Whether these threats to effect the dissociation of the people from the movement is going to achieve its purpose remains to be seen, but now the ominous and outstanding fact is that the Government are in the mood of panic and wrath. We are entirely in support of Government in their aim to suppress violence and bloodshed, and we appeal to all the loyal subjects of the Crown to rally to the help of Government in the legitimate exercise of their power for this purpose. We regret, however, that the Government should have been so lacking in perspicacity and in sympathy as to crown their argument with a summons to the people to abandon the agitation and to acquiesce in the Black Act.

Opposition will Remain.

We entreat Government not to imagine that the most extravagant use of physical force will destroy the antagonism of the people to the Black Act but to realise that the inner opposition of the people is not something which a Government with a title to a civilised name can attempt, by show of power, to exorcise. We lay down the anticipation that the course of events will show no diminution of the opposition to the Black Act. We regret that disorderly elements of society, here and there, strive to take advantage of the situation, and it is a fact which Government have to deal far previous to the stage of its unfortunate consequences. Various rumours are afloat that the situation is likely to develop into a trial of strength. We shall not be surprised, as in the parallel case of the Irish Coercion Act the authorities fought for the prosecution of their strength with frantic disregard of the popular feelings. History repeats itself, but in cases like this with fatal exactness and with small excuse. We are afraid that summaries and annotations of the Black Act are at this time of the day useless and superfluous. Whether it is acceptable or not, has been discussed and settled. It has been analysed inside out in the Imperial Council, threshed out in the Press and torn into tatters on a hundred platforms. The Government may affect to be superior to sentiment, but they cannot afford to forget the psychology of the people or ignore the seasoned love of personal and national liberty which has matured through the experience of the war. In men, money and service, India has been an unstinting contributor, and at the dawn of peace it will be a tragedy of the first magnitude if over a question like the Black Act, the Government should be seen in armed struggle against a helpless people and possessed of a giant's strength using it like a giant. The hideous measure would never be acceptable among the people of a free country and the Government of India are asking too much that the people of India should, prepared as they are for a long step towards responsible government, absolutely abstain from agitating against it. Will Government realise the depth of the feeling evolved in the minds of people touching the character of the Act and the stern temper in which their representatives were bowed out after passionate protest? As regards the Black Act, there is no choice to be made to-day. It is over. We fervently hope that in the name of that choice, we shall not witness the sufferings of people who are opposed to violence and the unjust penalisation of those who invite the lawful consequences of their acts. In the last analysis, it is the liberty of the people that they,— despite the violent disorders of those who deserve stern punishment—are anxious to defend without the reproach of having caused a pang of pain to those who have nothing to do with their choice. If in their aim, when pursued in obedience to their conscience, they suffer, they will suffer without reproach:

For always in thine eyes, O Liberty!
Shines that high light, whereby the world is saved.
For even if Thou slay us,
Yet shall we trust in Thee!

Notes of the Day.

The Peace Treaty.

It was rumoured the other day that President Wilson intended to leave for America, being dissatisfied with the way in which the work of the Peace Conference was being carried on. It would have been nothing short of a calamity if such a thing had actually occurred. Now, according to Mr. Philip Kerr, Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, differences, which had lately arisen, had been greatly exaggerated and it is satisfactory to know from a reliable source that they have been smoothed over. Mr. Kerr adds that general agreement existed on all questions except the Rhenish, Polish and Czecho-Slovak frontiers and the question of reparation and indemnities. We do not exactly know the extent of the work turned out by the Conference, but the unsettled items still leave a big gap to be filled. The question of frontiers will not be satisfactorily solved unless the Allies rise superior to nervous fears needlessly entertained about the possible future machinations of Germany. While it may be justifiable to take military precautions—and ample precautions have been taken—it would be a manifest wrong and a breeding ground of future wars, according to the principles enunciated by the Allies themselves, to annex purely German territory in the interests of strategic frontiers. The commitments of Britain and French statesmen and the high expectations raised thereby, have rendered the question of indemnities a difficult one. Mr. Kerr expects the terms to be settled within the course of the next three weeks or so. The world is waiting for an early peace and the sooner the Conference brings it about, the better it will be.

Mr. Churchill's Speech.

The important statement made by Mr. Churchill at the Aldwych Club, gives us glimpses of what the Versailles Conference will end in. His appeal to the people not to condemn the Conference on fragmentary disclosures is perfectly reasonable. The peace terms as everything else should no doubt be judged as a whole. Is it not, however, surprising that peace is practically being concluded behind the back of the people? The peace of Paris will be a peace entered into by Governments and not by the people. If the statesmen concerned had taken the people into confidence and allowed them to influence the decision of the Conference, it would have been better and more in accord with the professions of the Allies and Mr. Churchill would have had no opportunity to blame the people unnecessarily. Public confidence is a thing which cannot be had for the asking. It was for the statesmen to act in such a way as to inspire it. However what Mr. Churchill said about the nature of the peace is worth noting. The coming peace would naturally not give universal satisfaction. It is not the habit of Mr. Churchill to evade the issue. "Nobody", he said, "is going to get all they want. Everybody must expect to have something to grumble about." The people waiting for millions to fall into their lap had better realise the stern practical needs of a world-settlement. It is not a game of grab, Mr. Churchill emphasised, but a quest of peace in which the Allies are engaged. Every nation has taken care to state the maximum it wants: so it need not be sorry if it gets a little less.

Sad Fate of Saar Valley.

After all anxious deliberations, the fate of the Saar Valley has been decided in a very curious way. It is not exactly annexation; it is not mandatory Government. The Saar basin is to be formed into a separate State directly to be placed under the League of Nations. Now the first principle of League or mandatory Government is that the region under it should be governed primarily in the interests of its inhabitants and that it should not be exploited in the interests of the mandatory. Let alone Germany, have not the people inhabiting the Saar basin a claim on its coal? Coal, however, is to go to the French *in perpetuity* to replace her damaged mines and as part of the French claim for reparation. The French are to have a number of important administrative posts, but not a full mandate. This complicated arrangement will prove satisfactory to none. It would be better to annex Saar valley, if the French are to have a perpetual claim on all coal produced there. Now the French are to get all the advantages of the annexation without any responsibilities. Again a perpetual claim is unheard of. When a portion is dismembered from Germany and constituted into an independent State it will be absurd to hold it responsible for the misdeeds of Germany and saddle it permanently with a mill-stone. The French are not content with the Saar coal. A certain zone is to be completely demilitarised along the left bank of the Rhine in order to quiet the fears of France. It is further stated that no fixed amount for reparations will appear in the Peace Treaty. As a perpetual claim is preferred, perhaps there is no need of mentioning the amount!

Redressing the Balance.

The huge majority which the present British ministry enjoys in Parliament, has been felt to be an inconvenience. The country also seems to be tired of it and the process of redressing the balance, the saving feature of the British constitution, seems to have begun. Commander Kenworthy's victory in Hull is a noteworthy one. Even Mr. Churchill has recognised the Hull reaction to be a natural and healthy one. A virile and strong Opposition keeps Government on their behaviour. At present there is practically no Opposition and Government are apparently free to do anything, a state of affairs which is neither enviable for them nor desirable in the interest of the country. Though Commander Kenworthy was popular, his victory is not to be attributed only to his personal qualities.

A Liberal Victory.

Government before they came in pledged themselves to "No Conscription", but conscription seems to be the fate of Britain, at least for a long period to come. This has naturally caused considerable dissatisfaction in the country. The removal of trade restrictions which press rather heavily on Hull was urged by the victorious candidate and brought him many votes. Naturally there is great rejoicing in the Liberal camp and Mr. Asquith has opportunely made his appearance. The people, he said, had begun to realise the artificiality of the General Election, which had produced a top-heavy structure resting on foundations of sand. Mr. Asquith condemned Government for not redeeming its anti-conscription and Home Rule pledges. Commander Kenworthy, speaking at the banquet, said that the electors were indignant at the delays in Paris, treatment of Ireland, blockade of Germany and conscription. Mr. Churchill complained at another meeting that Government's good work was not appreciated at Hull. But, on the whole, in sending an Asquithian Liberal Hull has shown a sound judgment.

Protecting the "Natives."

The sort of mandatory Government that we shall witness shortly, can be gathered from Lord Leverhulme's speech emphasising the so-called danger of reserving rights in land to "natives" of the colonies concerned. Lord Leverhulme could not recommend the old colonial policy of giving short shrift to the natives. He condemned, however, the idea of reserving rights of natives to their own lands in the country as maudlin sentimentality. In his opinion they should be handed over to British colonials. Lord Leverhulme's ideas appear to be altogether antiquated and he forgets that Britain is answerable to the League for the way it governs the colonies entrusted to it under the mandate. The countries are not to be exploited by the mandatory. His lordship seems to have altogether curious ideas of trusteeship.

PRESENT SITUATION.

GOVERNOR TO ADDRESS BOMBAY MERCHANTS.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber is informed that his Excellency Sir George Lloyd wishes to make a public announcement on the present situation at the College of Science, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-day when all the members of the Chamber are requested to attend.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

MEETING CONFINED TO MEMBERS ONLY

We have received the following message from the Assistant Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, Aligarh, for publication:—

The meeting of the All-India Muslim League at Aligarh during the Easter week will be confined to members only. Members wishing to attend will please wire to the Joint-Secretary Aligarh, the date and hour of arrival.

THE BLACK ACT.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISIONS IN U. P. BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

The United Provinces Government have issued a press communique contradicting the rumours afloat regarding the Rowlatt Bill and explaining the nature, the provisions, and the operation of the Act, if enforced.

The communique then goes on to say, if the people maintain their loyalty to the King-Emperor there is no reason why the enforcement of any part of the Act should be apprehended. No good can come of the agitation against the measure which is directed only against revolutionary criminals. Grave responsibility rests on those who foment agitation against this act and spreading false rumours among ignorants people.

The Government will not flinch from its duty to preserve law and order and all sober minded people should assist Government in explaining to the people the real facts about this Act.

MAINPURI CONSPIRACY TRIAL

A REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

At the further hearing of the Mainpuri conspiracy case, Sripado Banerjee, a clerk in the C. I. D. Office, Jaipur, said he found out from his friend, A. P. Mukerji the existence of a revolutionary society at Mainpuri, and obtained introduction to the Rao Bahadur. Witness pretended he was himself the leader of the revolutionary party in Bengal and got to see Mahendra's leader, whose name was Sheo Krishan. Witness then described details given by Sheo Krishan of the Mainpuri Society which was chiefly to drive "deceitful English" out of India. For this purpose they had to secure for themselves physical fitness, money and arms. Witness told Sheo Krishnan he would consider the matter and let him know whether his society should be joined to that of Sheo Krishan.

DELAY IN CABLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special sables say:—

London, April 7.—The "Times" is supporting the protests against cable delays by publishing a daily table showing the time occupied in the transmission of its messages. To-day's list shows that messages from Bombay took 13, 10 and 8 days respectively to reach London.

The Lieutenant-Governor appeals to all loyal and patriotic men to preserve untarnished the fair name of the Province of Agra and Oudh, the ancient Hindustan, and to avoid crime and bloodshed that have occurred elsewhere.

SITUATION IN AHMEDABAD.

MARTIAL LAW WITHDRAWN

SPLENDID WORK OF SATYAGRAHIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The special correspondent of the Associated Press who returned from Ahmedabad this morning confirms the reports which have already appeared of the rioting and destruction of life and property which have taken place since Thursday last. The city is now quiet and order has been completely restored. Martial Law was withdrawn yesterday (Monday) morning. It is expected that work will be generally resumed to-day, Mr. Gandhi's exhortations having apparently had their effect.

A gratifying feature of the situation today is the absence of any feeling of resentment against the authorities, it being recognised that the measures which were taken were under the circumstances inevitable. Throughout the trouble the local Satyagraha leaders were constantly to be seen beseeching the crowds in Mr. Gandhi's name to disperse and keep the peace. More than one Satyagrahi leader bears marks of injuries sustained during the work and but for their efforts more damage to life and property would have been done.

The outbreak came as a surprise to the authorities and to the majority of the people of the city. A feature of the outrage was that they seemed to have been premeditated. The action must have been concerted as most of the public buildings were set on fire practically simultaneously, some organization having evidently been at work among the rowdy elements beforehand.

A further point in this connection is that apart from some damage to the Beehive Flour Mill it is noticeable that the damage is confined to Government buildings. The systematic destruction of the telegraph line as far as Nadiad is another noticeable feature. While Government buildings were being attacked, a mob marched to the Bank of Bombay near by but were driven by fire from the armed guard stationed there.

Mr. Pratt, the Commissioner, gave Mr. Gandhi every assistance in his work of pacification. The Martial Law Regulations were relaxed in order to facilitate him.

MASS MEETING AT SABARMATI

MR. GANDHI ON NEED OF PENANCE FOR LAWLESS DEEDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A huge mass meeting was held yesterday Monday evening, at Sabarmati, when Mr. Gandhi delivered an address in Gujarati, thousands of copies of which were distributed to the crowd. He said he was sorry that he had overcalculated the chances of Satyagraha being understood by the masses. It was a serious question for him whether he could at all, whilst the spirit of violence continued, seek rearrest by going to Delhi. It was a matter of shame for them that English residents were obliged to leave their bungalows and confine themselves to a few well protected houses It was their duty to treat them as their brothers and assure them of their absolute *bona fides*.

It was necessary to do penance for the past deeds. Some people consider that his release was due to the deeds of lawlessness and violence. Mr. Gandhi himself did not think so at all. After all what was burnt was national property and it was a national loss. Mr Gandhi himself felt his responsibility was greater than anybody else's. He, therefore, proposed the greatest penance for him, which was to forego the contemplated visit to Delhi. He further proposed to observe a three days' fast. He appealed to people to show their affection for him by intelligently understanding his methods and then adopting them. And he concluded by saying, "In my opinion there were clever men behind the lawless deeds and they showed concerted action."

He commended his book on "Hind Swarajya" to the attention of such men.

ORDER RESTORED AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

Order has been restored at Ahmedabad after the rioters had two hundred and fifty casualties.

SATYAGRAHA WORK IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday the Satyagraha propoganda work was carried on as usual in Bombay. The Satyagraha Sabha was informed by a letter from the Sabarmati Satyagraha Ashram, that Martial Law being withdrawn all was quet in Ahmedabad now. Mahatma Gandhi addressed a public meeting on Monday and greatly regretted the serious incidents that took place during the last few days. He has suggested a penance for the public of Ahmedabad in the form of a day's fast and to raise a fund for the relief of the helpless dependents of those, fallen during the disturbance. As for himself he has suggested a fast of 72 hours and thereby hopes that the people will understand the impropriety of resorting to violence.

RECENT SHOOTING IN DELHI.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 15.

The following communiqué has been issued by the Home Department of the Government of India:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" of 5th of April 1919 published an article on the recent riots at Delhi communicated by its Delhi correspondent. The article stated "The latest evidence proved that soft-nosed, solid nickle, tube velopex bullets were used. Buck shot is admitted by the authorities, but bullets collected from various quarters prove the above facts. I myself saw a mushroom-bullet extracted from a brick which appeared to be a velopex bullet. Similarly I have seen hollow soft-nosed nickle bullets and also solid ones. In short deadly ammunitions have been used."

Careful enquiries prove that there is not the slightest foundation for the allegation that soft-nosed bullets were used. The ammunition supplied to the police was the ordinary buck-shot, the cartridges of which, contain large shot and not bullets. A Military Court of Enquiry has reported that troops used Government Ammunition 303 mark 7 with pointed bullets only and that there was no opportunity of tampering with this ammunition, nor was there any evidence that the ammunition was tampered with. It is possible that some of the bullets fired by the troops should have flattened themselves, or mushroomed, on striking masonry or iron gates at a short range. The Civil Surgeon of Delhi has made the following statement:—

"I examined all the wounded rioters brought to hospital on March 30th and subsequent dates. Six men were injured by buckshot and five by 303 modern bullets. There was one case which was probably injured by some sharp cutting instrument. Among the corpses brought to hospital for examination, seven in number, all were deaths caused by bullet wounds, except the one referred to above of having been killed by some sharp cutting instrument. There was no suspicion of any injuries or deaths being caused by soft-nosed bullets."

QUESTION OF ACTION AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

The question of taking action against the "Bombay Chronicle" and other newspapers that published this false allegation is under consideration. In the meantime, the Government of India think it desirable to contradict at the earliest opportunity this libel aimed at His Majesty's soldiers.

LORD WILLINGDON IN MADRAS.

APPEAL FOR HELP AND SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 14.

The South Indian Islamia League, Madras Presidency Muslim League, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Land Holders' Association, Zemindary Land Holders Association, Ryotwari Land Holders Association, the Mahajana Sabha, the Indian Christian Association, the Catholic Indian Association, the Provincial Congress Committee and the Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman presented addresses of welcome to H. E. Lord Willingdon at noon to-day. In the course of a joint reply His Excellency said:—

"I sincerely hope that the exprience of Indian conditions and problems there (Bombay) acquired will greatly lessen the intial disadvantages which must necessarily arise from lack of familiarity with the special problems and requirements which exercise the minds of those who are engaged in public affairs in this presidency or are responsible for its administration.

I can only say and I speak on behalf of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon as well as of my own that we are anxious to do all that lies in our power to serve and promote all activities and all movements directed to the benefit and advancement of its people and shall endeavour to secure the fullest opportunities of progress and advance that are given to all from the humblest to the highest to whatever caste or community they may belong.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

Continuing His Excellency said, "You will not expect me gentlemen on this occasion to deal with those weighty questions of constitutional reforms to which your adrresses, many of them, have referred. I think you are all well aware that I fully realise and sympthise with the hopes and aspirations of all those who are anxious for political advance on sound constitutional lines.

Since my return from England I have noticed with the deepest regret accounts of serious agitation accompanied by loss of life in other parts of India, especially regrettable at this juncture when the eagerly expected measure of reform is shortly to be placed before the House of Parliament, and I venture to take this early opportunity of askink all you gentlemen present, representing as you do important classes of our people to give my government your help and support in order that we may assure that our presidency may set a fine example of sound judgment and sobriety at this most critical time in the history of India."

ROWLATT ACT.

MEETING OF LEGAL PROFESSION.

A meeting of the members of the legal profession in Bombay will be held, at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.), to-day in the Rooms of the Presidency Association to memorialize the Secretary of State for India to advice his Majesty to signify his disallowance of the Anarchical and Revolutionary Act XI of 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE SITUATION.

A TREMENDOUS PHILIPPIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

The following resolution in the Home Department, Government of India, is issued to-day:—

The present situation arising out of the agitation against the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act (commonly called the Rowlatt Act) renders it imperative on the Governor-General in Council to define the attitude of the Government on the subject of that agitation and the serious disorders which have resulted therefrom and indicate the nature of the concerted action which it is now necessary to take for the preservation of law and order. When the Bill was under discussion its opponents publicly stated that if it passed into law a campaign of agitation against it on a scale hitherto unattempted would be organised throughout India and a section of them indicated they would support that campaign by resorting to what is known as passive resistance. No one cognizant of the conditions in India could have been ignorant at the time of the dangers of initiating a widespread movement of this nature. They were clearly pointed out by many public men of moderate views and representatives of the Government, who did not fail during the debates on the Bill to emphasise the serious consequences to the public peace which would follow from an agitation such as was then threatened. These warnings were unheeded and to the agitation which has succeeded the passing of the Act must be directly attributed the open breaches of public peace, defiance of authority, and criminal attacks on life and property which have lately been witnessed in certain parts of India. The agitation has followed a double line of action, namely direct criticism of the Act by means of public speeches and publications, and initiation of the threatened movement of passive resistance. The latter movement was ushered in by a demonstration consisting of observance of the day, fasting and closing of shops and places of business. Such a demonstration was not in itself illegal but there is ample evidence to prove that in more than one place those locally responsible for its organization overstepped the limits of lawful persuasion and resorted to direct interference with the business of many who were not interested in the movement and to forcible obstruction of traffic in public streets. But the indirect consequences of this aspect of the agitation have been far more mischievous, in that it promoted a sense of unrest and excitement which was bound to react and has reacted on the more ignorant and inflammable sections of the population. The campaign of criticism has involved in many quarters the use of most flagrant misrepresentations regarding the character of the Act. It is clear that large numbers of ignorant people have been deliberately led to believe that the new law gives the police unfettered authority to interfere with public meetings not only of a political but of a religious and social nature, and to arrest summarily persons engaged in political work, and that it empowers the executive authorities to imprison without trial any person criticising the action of the Government. The Governor-General in Council thinks it necessary to reiterate here the following salient facts concerning this Act:—

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT THE ACT.

It is specifically directed against revolutionary and anarchical crimes and can only be brought into force in any locality when it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Governor-General that such crime, or movements tending to such crime, exist. It has not so far been brought into operation in any part of India. Its first part merely provides for a speedy trial of certain grave offences, in the second and third parts provision is made for preventive action (similar to but much more restricted in the scope than that now provided by the rules under the Defence of India Act) against persons suspected of revolutionary or anarchical crime. Action cannot however be taken against any individual without previous order of the local Government. There is nothing, therefore, which can justify the widespread rumours for which the promoters of the agitation must be held responsible, that unusual or even extended powers have been given to the police. Nor is there anything which need cause fear or apprehension to any persons other than the revolutionary, or the anarchist. Not only do the terms of the Act definitely exclude its use in any case, not falling within the definition of anarchical or revolutionary conspiracy, but the Government has given a most categorical pledge (which the Governor-General takes this opportunity to reiterate), that the tenor and intention of the Act will be scrupulously safeguarded should occasion arise to put it into operation.

The Governor-General considers it unnecessary to detail here the deplorable occurrences resulting from the agitation against this Act. Offences which have occurred in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, and Lahore have one and the common feature, the unprovoked attempt of violent and unruly mobs to hamper or obstruct those charged with the duty of maintaining order in public places. At Amritsar and Ahmedabad they have taken a far graver form—a murderous attack on defenceless individuals and wholesale wanton destruction of private and public property. The Governor-General in Council thinks it right to state that at Amritsar the loss of life might have been greater but for the protection afforded by unofficial Indians to those who were threatened by the mob and he takes this opportunity of expressing the gratitude of the Government for this conspicuous example of loyalty and humane feeling.

INTENTION OF GOVERNMENT.

It remains for the Governor-General to assert in the clearest manner the intention of the Government to prevent by all means, however drastic, any recurrence of these excesses. He will not hesitate to employ the ample military resources at his disposal to suppress organised outrage, rioting, or concerted opposition to the maintenance of law and order and has already sanctioned the application of the State Offences Regulation (1904) in a modified form to certain districts of the Punjab. He will further use all preventive measures provided by the Statutes to check disorder at its source and in Regulation 3 of 1818 and the corresponding regulations applicable to Bombay and Madras and in the rules under the Defence of India Act he has powers which will enable him to deal effectively with those who promote disorder.

He has sanctioned the extension of the provisions of the Seditious Meetings Act to the districts of Lahore and Amritsar in the Punjab and will authorise a similar extension to other areas in which the local Governments see reason to require it. The Police Act (1861) enables local Governments to quarter additional police on any locality which is guilty of organized offences against compensation for those who have suffered from injury to their property. The Governor-General in Council will advise local Governments to make free use of these provisions where necessary. The Governor-General feels that many of those who inaugurated this agitation must regret the lamentable consequences which have ensued loss of life and property and damage to the reputation of India. He now appeals to all loyal subjects of the Crown and to all those who have interest in the maintenance of law and protection of property, both to dissociate themselves publicly from the movement and exert themselves in quieting the unrest and preventing disorder. To all those who render such assistance to the cause of the public and State and to those servants of the Government who are charged with the onerous responsibility in suppressing excesses against public peace and tranquility the Governor-General in Council extends the fullest assurance of countenance and support.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN AHMEDABAD,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Great havoc has been raging here for these three days since the news of Mahatma Gandhi's internment. After various incident and casualties the whole city and all the public roads are now in the military hands, and martial law proclaimed. Any innocent layman passing by the way is liable to be shot dead, and there have been various undesirable casualties. The relatives of the dead cannot take the bodies or funeral ceremony to the burial grounds. Even natural deaths are not to receive usual funeral rites, and no body can safely pass by the public roads for any purpose. A really pitiable and unique instance has occurred here in the Devasheri of the Mandvis Street, where a lady of Dasanager caste naturally died owing to the old age. Her son and other relatives could not take the dead to the burning ground, and were forced to burn the dead body before her house in the street This sight was so horrible that ladies and young children who never witnessed such dead bodies burned before their eyes were deeply shocked. Besides this, a young man in this street, who passed by the way was suddenly shot dead and taken to the Hospital, but the relatives were not allowed to see the dead and had to sit silently in their houses.

How long this state of things is going to continue no body knows; various rumours are afloat, but they are too numerous to be mentioned here. I simply meant to bring to your notice this small incident which would have passed unnoticed by your correspondents.—Yours, etc.,

"A DASHANAGAR."

Ahmedabad, April 13.

LAHORE RIOTS.

WHAT THE MILITARY DID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 13.

The following is an extract from the "Civil and Military Gazette":—

The rendezvous for the march of troops and the police through the Lahore City on Saturday was at the cross roads outside the railway station. The start was made from Landa Bazar thence to Delhi Gate and old Kotwali past Mutha Bazar to water works, from there the route was to Hira Mandi. The crowd in front of the fort in the Minto Park had to be cleared and the cavalry dispersed it without using their lances. The crowd however came in again behind in rear of the cavalry and the Deputy Commissioner ordered a detachment of the police to return and get behind the cavalry and fire. There were several casualties. Eventually, the troops marched out by the Bhatti Gate leaving the troops and the police to picquet the principal places in the city. The guards remained in the city and the civil lines during the night.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" learns that the Kasur railway station was wrecked by the rioters about midday on Saturday. Troops were sent up from Ferozepore and restored order.

MARTIAL LAW.

PROCLAMATION IN LAHORE AND AMRITSAR DISTRICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

The following communique is issued by the Home Department, Government of India:—

As the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that a state of open rebellion against the authority of the Government exists in the districts of Lahore and Amritsar, he has been pleased to bring into force in those districts the provisions of section 2 of the Bengal State Offences Regulation of 1804 for the trial by Courts Martial instead of the ordinary criminal courts of persons who have taken up arms in open hostility to the British Government, or in the Act of opposing by the force of arms, the authority of the same, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the State, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government. An ordinance is, however, about to be issued providing that every such trial, instead of being held by a Court Martial, shall be held by a Commission constituted on lines similar to those prescribed in the Defence of India Act.

The ordinance in connection with the Ordinance No. 1 establishment of Martial Law in Lahore and Amritsar Districts runs thus:—

Ordinance No. I of 1919:—

(1) This Ordinance may be called the Martial Law Ordinance 1919.

(2) It shall come into operation at midnight between the 15th and the 16th April 1919.

TRIAL COMMISSIONS.

(1) Every trial held under the Bengal State Offences Regulation 1804, hereinafter called the said regulation, shall instead of being held by a Court Martial be held by a Commission consisting of three persons appointed in this behalf by the local Government.

(2) The local Government may appoint as many Commissions for this purpose as it may deem expedient.

(3) At least two members of every such commission shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of not less than three years, or persons qualified under Section 101 of the Government of India Act 1915 for appointment as judges of a High Court. The local Government shall nominate one of the members of the Commission to be president thereof.

(4) A Commission shall be convened by the local Government or by such an officer as the local Government may authorise in this behalf.

(5) A Commission shall have all the powers of a general Court Martial under the Indian Army Act 1911 and shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, in all matters, follow so far as may be the procedure regulating trials by such Court Martial prescribed by, or under the said Act. Provided that where in the opinion of the convening authority a summary trial is necessary in the interests of the public safety, such authority may direct that the Commission shall follow the procedure prescribed for a summary general Court Martial, by, or under the said Act and the Commission shall, so far as may be and subject to the provisions of this Ordinance follow such procedure accordingly.

Provided further that Sections 78, 80 and 82 of the said Act shall not apply to any trial under this Ordinance.

(6) The finding and sentence of a Commission shall not be subject to confirmation by any authority.

(7) Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect any trial held or begun to be held by Court Martial under the said Regulation, prior to the commencement of this Ordinance. Save as provided by Section 6, the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to all persons referred to in the said regulation who are charged with any of the offences therein described committed on, or after the 13th April 1919.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

HARTAL IN LAHORE CONTINUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 14.

Hartal in Lahore still continues. Shops and mandis are still closed inside and outside the city. The military and armed police are guarding the Badshahi Mosque and the City.

QUIET IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Sunday passed peacefully and quietly and no disturbance was reported from any part of the town. More shops were opened but still many remained closed. Tramcars ran as usual throughout the day and up to the usual hour at night. The military and police continued to guard the several thoroughfares.

QUIET IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 13.

Nothing untoward happened in Lahore today. The strike continues. The city is quiet, the military and the armed police are guarding the city.

RIOT IN AMRITSAR AGAIN.

200 CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

News has been received from the Punjab that the Amritsar mob has again broken out in a violent attack against the authorities. The rebels were repulsed by the military and they suffered two hundred casualties.

INTERRUPTION IN RAILWAY COMMUNICATION AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

It is reported that the railway communication with Lahore is interrupted and mails are not going through regularly.

KASUR OUTBREAK.

MUNSIFF'S COURT AND POST OFFICE BURNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

The latest news of the Kasur outbreak says the Munisiff's Court and Post Office were burnt, but the police fired on the mob and successfully defended the treasury.

STRIKE STILL CONTINUES IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April, 15.

All shops are closed. The strike continues and considerable uneasiness exists. All banks are closed.

SITUATION IN DELHI.

COMMISSIONER CONFERS WITH PUBLIC LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 14.

(Delayed in transmission.)

This afternoon Mr. Borron, Chief Commissioner, convened a meeting of the political leaders here to consider what steps should be taken to put a stop to the present situation. Among those present, besides the Chief Commissioner were Colonel Beadon, General Drake Brockmann, Khan Bahadur Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Mr. Abdul Gaffur, Mr. Sheonarain and Mr. Peary Lal. Swami Shradhanand was asked through Khan Bahadur Ajmal Khan but he failed to attend.

The Chief Commissioner pointed out to the leaders that the situation had in fact become dangerous, that it had gone beyond the shutting of shops by those who desired to do so, that the people were being forced to observe the strike with the result that labourers and poor classes were suffering greatly and were prevented from obtaining their food, that railways were affected as coolies were unable to carry on their work without food, and that clerks, banks and offices were threatened, if they continued to do their work.

He read to them appropriate passages from the speech of Lord Ronaldshay delivered before the Marwaris on Sunday last and explained how similar the features of the situation mentioned by Lord Ronaldshay in Calcutta were becoming apparent in Delhi and he invited their cooperation to put an end to that situation.

The Deputy Commisioner said he proposed to issue a proclamation contemplated by Section 188, the Indian Penal Code declaring that interference with any person carrying on his daily work was illegal and punishable. It was also proposed that after the proclamation the city would be patrolled with the police and troops in order to show to the law abiding citizens that Government support was present, if they assisted the efforts of those interfering with them.

The leaders of the public explained why their efforts had failed hitherto but they asked for one more opportunity to be given before the police or the military were brought out.

To meet their wishes the Chief Commissioner adjourned the meeting till ten o'clock to-morrow morning by which time it will be seen whether the efforts of the leaders had proved successful or not. It was hoped that by agreement between shopkeepers and butchers some of the shops at any rate would be opened this evening and the slaughter house would work early.

After the termination of the meeting the leaders while getting out of the Town Hall were recipients of huge ovation, the crowd shouting their "Jai."

SHOOTING OF CONSTABLE IN CALCUTTA.

ENQUIRY TO BE HELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following communiqué with reference to rumours regarding the shooting of a constable by a sergeant during the disturbances on Saturday:—It has been ascertained on medical examination that the constable was stabbed and not shot. The man is still in hospital and as soon as he recovers an enquiry will be held into the matter.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

"NOT A GAME OF GRAB."

MR. CHURCHILL'S APPEAL FOR PATIENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 15.

Speaking at a luncheon in the Aldwych Club Mr. Churchill in the course of an important speech said that we would soon know whether the enemy would accept our terms or whether fresh measures would be necessary on our part.

He urged the people not to condemn particular points in the Paris Conference upon fragmentary disclosures, but to wait and judge the peace terms as a whole. He pleaded for patience a little longer, because our ablest men in Paris were concentrating night and day upon the task of a general settlement. Meanwhile they were entitled to receive the fullest public confidence and sympathy until they presented the whole case.

Continuing Mr. Churchill said that owing to the nature of the problem to be solved it could not be solved to universal satisfaction. "Nobody," he said "is going to get all they want. Everybody must expect to have something to grumble about. It is not a game of grab but a quest of peace."

BOLSHEVISM AND THE GERMAN MILITARISM.

Mr. Churchill described Bolshevism as the worst tyranny in history. It was, he said, far worse than German militarism. Atrocities committeed by Lenin and Trotzky were incomparably more hideous and on a larger scale than any the Kaiser was responsible for. Our men in Northern Russia would be properly supported and relieved faithfully. (Cheers).

Mr. Churchill said that the Premier had given him the fullest authority to take whatever measures the general staff thought necessary to relieve all our forces there, and in so far as physically possible we should take whatever measures were required.

DRAFT TREATY.

WILL BE COMPLETE WITHIN THREE WEEKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 15.

PARIS.—Mr. Philip Kerr one of Mr. Lloyd George's secretaries informed a representative of the "Petit Journal" that the differences of opinion which had lately developed had been very much exaggerated and had been smoothed over. General agreement existed on all questions concerning peace with Germany, except as regards the Rhenish, Polish and Czecho-Slovak frontiers and the question of reparation and indemnities. The draft treaty would, he said, be complete within three weeks after which the German delegates would be summoned to Versailles.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SAILS FOR BREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 12-60 p.m., April 15.

NEW YORK.—The George Washington has sailed for Brest.

ACTIVE SERVICE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

CAPTAIN LORD CHARLES HOPE DEFEATS CAPTAIN LISTER KAYE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 15.

The Active Service Golf Championship resulted in Captain Lord Charles Hope defeating Captain Lister Kaye on the thirty-seventh green. There were ninety competitors.

GEN. MAYNARD'S SUCCESFUL ATTACK ON UROSOZER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., April 15.

A British North Russia official communique says:—General Maynard successfully attacked Urosozero on April 11th killing 50 Bolsheviks and taking 35 prisoners.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 15.

Dust-storms and thunderstorms have been fairly numerous especially in the Central parts of the country and a few falls of rain is reported from South Burma, Assam, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Gujerat, east of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras. The chief amounts are:—Mooltan 2 in., Simla 1 in., Montgomery and Bikaner 1 in., Nizamabad 1 in.

Forecast:—Decrease in North-west India.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

THE SCHEME OUTLINED.

LORD SINHA'S WARM APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. April 15.

PARIS.—The plenary session of the Peace Conference was held to-day. M. Clemenceau presiding. Mr. Barnes introducing the committee's scheme for an international labour organisation together with a number of resolutions in this connection for insertion in the Peace Treaty, outlined the unhappy nature of pre-war labour conditions and emphasised that workers were determined never to return to these conditions.

Consequently the committee task was to provide means to promote a better mental atmosphere and improved material conditions. He urged that the highest wage-earing countries were not the least successful in the world competition. For the first time in history they were now seeking to get the co-operation of all concerned, namely, States, employers and workers with a view to raising the standard of life everywhere. The Committee had come to the conclusion that the best means of securing this was not penalties but publicity and agreement. Therefore, they had provided for public conferences of the States, employers and workers, namely, the representatives of all concerned who would be armed with the fullest information.

The fundamental idea of the proposed organisation would be collection and distribution of information with a view to stimulating healthy public opinion. The organisation would work through in harmony with the League of Nations. An annual conference would be held at the seat of the League of Nations.

The Conference would consist of four members from each state, two being state representatives, one for workers and one for employers. Each delegate would be allowed to vote separately with a view to promoting the spirit of internationality. The permanent office would be situated at this seat to collect and distribute information. The office would be under the control of a governing body constituted like the conference namely half Government and half non-Government representatives.

THE PROCEDURE.

As regards the procedure Mr. Barnes explained that when a two-third majority of the conference framed a draft convention or recommendation it would be deposited with the General Secretary of the League of Nations after which each high contracting party must submit a convention to its competent authority within twelve months, and if endorsed the convention must be carried out. In this connection a certain reservation would be embodied to meet difficulties as regards the federal states, also provisions for providing special modifications in the cases of countries imperfectly developed or with peculiar climatic conditions, etc.

The scheme would provide certain 'enforcement clauses,' but reliance would be placed upon the publicity of enquiry with an appeal in the last resort to the League of Nations.

It was proposed that the first conference should be held at Washington in 1919 provided that the United States agreed to cooperate.

Concluding Mr. Barnes emphasised the importance of the proposed scheme. It would strengthen the League of Nations by enabling it to take root in the daily life of peoples.

President Wilson on behalf of the workers of the United States welcomed the Labour Charter and also suggested a conference at Washington.

THE BRITISH AND THE RUSSIAN METHOD.

Van der Velde (Belgium) said that the present enemies would not be present at the conference at Washington. He expressed himself of opinion that the inclusion of this Labour Charter in the League of Nations would be one of the most powerful factors in bringing back to the world a reign of peace. To improve the world conditions there were two methods, the British method and the Russian method. The labour commission chose the British methods.

Lord Sinha warmly accepted on behalf of India the proposed scheme saying his earlier misgivings in regard to the scheme were banished by an amendment dealing with non western countries.

Mr. Barnes introduced a resolution which was unanimously accepted that the conference approved the proposed scheme and that the governments concerned were requested to proceed forthwith with the nomination of their representatives on organising a committee for the October conference, which committee to begin work immediately. The Dominion representatives present were Sir Borden, General Botha, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey Sir Joseph Cook, Sir Clifford Sifton, Lord Sinha and the Maharaja of Bakanir. An amendment by Sir Borden inviting the conference to bring the labour convention into conformity with the covenant of the League of Nations was passed unanimously. The important question of the inclusion the inclusion of Mr. Barnes' nine resolutions in the Peace Treaty was left undecided. Consequently, its conclusion rests with the Council of Four.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as a Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 72, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

The total number of signatories to the pledge stands at 1,735, out of whom 703 are from Bombay and 1,032 are from the mofussil. Our list does not contain the Karachi list.

BOMBAY.

Naranjee Premjee.
Manjee Gangjee Shet.
Shivlal Virdhman Shah.
Thuker Nathoo Meghjee Dalal.
Ramniklal Nanalal Trivedi.
Jivanjee Govindjee Desai.
Trikundas Jekrishna.
Manjee Haridas Bhatt.
Bhikhubhai Nagarjee.
Lalchund Nemchand.
Nathoolal Madhavlal Pattek.
Venilal Kuberdas Kothari.
Gokaldas Laxmidas.
Vaibhadas Sunderjee Shet.
Asher Kalyanjee Valjee.
Thuker Hirjee Virjee.
Khetshi Jetha.
Trimbak Ganesh Joshi, Dadar.
Govind Laxman Gadre, Dadar.
Sitaram Daji Joshi, Dadar.
Vinayak Bhikhajee Rande, Dadar.
Govind Bhimjee Gadre, Dadar.
Dattatray Ramchandra, Dadar.

KARAMSAD—(ANAND.)

Patel Haribhai Taljabhai B. Bapujee.
Mooljeebhai Shamalbhai.
Bhailalbhai Mooljeebhai.
Bin, Gafalbhai.
Narshibhai Kashibhai.
Motibhai Narorbhai.
Shivabhai Baberbhai.

CALCUTTA.

Harilal Gokaldas Modi.

PAVAS—(RATNAGIRI.)

Silaram Purusottam Patwardhan.

AMBRELE.

Chhotalal Surchand.

SOJITRA.

Jeshanker Punjaram Pave.

SATYAGRAHA PROPAGANDA.

SALE OF PROSCRIBED LITERATURE IN SURAT.

The following is the list of Satyagrahis who have sold copies of Hind Swaraj in Surat.

1. Mr. Dayabhai Kalianji Desai.
2. Mr. Dayalji Nanabhai Desai.
3. Mr. Kalianji Vithalbhai Mehta.
4. Mr. Narmadashanker B. Pandya.
5. Mr. Hariprasad D. Majmundar.
6. Mr. Khandubhai Lalbhai Fojdar.
7. Mr. Motilal Chhotalal Vyas.
8. Mr. Chhotalal Hargovinddas.
9. Mr. Virmukhrai Kunverrai Desai.
10. Mr. Nichhabhai Govindji.
11. Mr. Naranji Haribhai.
12. Mr. Chimanlal Kalianbhai Sitwala.
13. Mr. Manibhai Ratanji Desai.
14. Mr. Bapubhai Desai.
15. Mr. Ratilal Lallubhai Desai.
16. Mr. Chhotubhai Dajibhai Desai.
17. Mr. Zinabhai Bhikhabhai.
18. Mr. Ambelal Kevalbhai.
19. Mr. Bhajabhai Dahyabhai Patel.
20. Mr. Tribhovandas Mulchand.
21. Mr. Ramchandra Vishnu Shukla.
22. Mr. Ambalal Laxmidas.
23. Mr. Champaklal Lallubhai.
24. Mr Khushmanlal Harishanker.
25. Mr. Abdul Rasul Lukmanji.
26. Mr. Manishanker Dalpatram Adhvaryu.
27. Mr. Thakordas Kaliandas.
28. Mr. Lallubhai Vallabhbhai.
29. Mr. Hasanalli Gulam Husen.
30. Mr. Chhaganlal Atmaram Nanavedavalla.
31. Mr. Thakoredas Hiralal Patel.
32. Mr. Motibhai Bhagwanji Patel.
33. Mr. Jivaji Viraji.
34. Mr. Dahyabhai Durlabhji.
35. Mr. Maganlal Motiram Joshina.

LADIES WHO SOLD LITERATURE.

The following is the list of ladies who have sold copies of Hind Swaraj in Surat.

1. Mrs. Vijyagauri Chhotabhai Desai.
2. Ganga Swarup Gangabai.
3. Mrs. Kashibai Kalianji Mehta.
4. Mrs. Kanubehen Dave.
5. Mrs. Saraswati Nanabhai.

SAAR BASIN.

TO FORM A SEPARATE STATE.

COAL TO GO TO FRENCH IN PERPETUITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 15.

PARIS.—It has been decided that the Saar Basin will form a separate state under the aegis of the League of Nations. The coal will go to the French in perpetuity to replace her damaged mines and as a part of France's claim to reparation.

It is believed that the French will also have a number of important administrative posts but not a complete mandate.

It has also been decided that a certain zone will be completely demilitarised along the left bank of the Rhine and no amount for reparations will appear in the Peace Treaty.

AMERICAN COMMISSION TO SYRIA AND ASIR MINOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 11.45 a.m., April 15.

PARIS.—A commission of five American officers is proceeding to Syria and Asia Minor for the purpose of collecting information on the political situation. The Commission will draw up a draft report for President Wilson on the economic possibilities of Asiatic Turkey.

MARRIAGE DINNERS,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The city of Surat is poverty-stricken. The ensuing months are the marriage months of the Hindus, and it is likely, that many people would give caste-dinners, even in this critical time, when the whole country is threatened with want, and when hundreds and thousands of their poor brethren die of hunger. I think, it will neither be out of place, nor out of time, for the Mahajan Sheth, who has rendered a great service, in the last strike, to issue an order putting caste-dinners to a stop.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. M.

MR. ASQUITH ON HULL ELECTION.

"SIGNIFICANT OF RAPID REPENTANCE."

ARTIFICIALITY OF GENERAL ELECTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 15.

Mr. Asquith last night gave an address at a banquet of six hundred Independent Liberals in London. The proceedings were most enthusiastic. Huge red-lettered posters giving the figures of the Hull election stimulated the guests.

Mr. Kenworthy, the successful candidate, in naval uniform appeared in the midst of the proceedings and received an enthusiastic ovation.

Mr. Asquith said that the people were beginning to realise the artificiality of the General Election which had produced a top-heavy structure resting on the foundations of sand.

The last two bye-elections were significant of the rapid and thorough-going repentance and Hull was an unusually quick Nemesis.

Mr. Asquith denounced the Government's failure to redeem the anti-conscription and the Irish Home Rule pledges. He expressed grave concern at the threatened departure from the policy of free trade. He said that Imperial Preference would be embodied in the budget, but he still did not believe that a policy of tariffs would increase our income, benefit trade and cement the empire.

Mr. Asquith denounced the prevailing extravagance which he said was largely due to the "reign of supermen" which unless checked would destroy the possibility of social reform.

MR. KENWORTHY'S CRITCISM OF GOVERNMENN POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 15.

Mr. Kenworthy speaking at the Asquith banquet said that the electors were indignant at the delays in Paris, the Government's treatment of Ireland, the inhuman blockade of Germany and they were opposed to conscription.

RELEASE OF EGYPTIAN NATIONALIST LEADERS

REVELRY IN CAIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 15.

CAIRO, April 7th.—Learning the news of release of the deported Nationalist leaders, Cairo to-day gave itself up to revelry Extraordinary scenes were witnessed. Enormous crowds thronged the streets all day long singing, cheering and forming processions in which all classes, including women, participated.

There were no disorders of any kind.

SULTAN'S PROCLAMATION.

SITUATION IN PROVINCES UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd 7-30 a.m., April 15.

CAIRO, April 6.—The Sultan in a proclamation glowing with patriotic fervour recalls the merits and good government of his great-grandfather Mahomed Ali who ascended the throne, when populations were the prey of governer's extortions.

He exhorts the Egyptians not to continue manifestations which had led to regrettable consequences and to devote themselves to their customary occupations.

The communique dated April 8th, reports several regrettable incidents at Cairo and Alexandria the preceding night, probably due to misunderstandings during the scenes of popular excitement.

The situation in the provinces remains unchanged.

ANIMOSITY TOWARDS GREEKS AND ARMENIANS.

STAFF OF STATE RAILWAYS RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., April 15.

An official Egyptian communiqué from from General Allenby says that Cairo is outwardly quieter but there are still some disturbances in the poorer quarter. Hooligans are showing animosity towards the Armenians and the Greeks.

The new ministers are conferring with the representatives of the Government and the employees who recently struck.

The staff of the state railways have resumed work excepting the men in the workshops.

The provinces are reported quiet.

EGYPTIAN TRAIN MURDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., April 15.

The bodies which have been identified in the Egyptian train murder include that of Cecil Jarvis of the Twentieth Deccan Horse.

SPLENDID PART OF INDIAN TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., April 15.

CAIRO.—In connection with the suppression of insurrectionary movement Indian troops have done splendidly in various localities.

HULL BY-ELECTION RESULT.

CAUSES A SENSATION IN COMMONS

COMMENTS OF "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., April 15.

The result of the Central Hull bye-election has caused a sensation in the House of Commons and in the country generally. The liberals are delirious with joy at the turnover of 11,288 votes in what has always been a Conservative stronghold. It is generally admitted that the result is unprecedented in the electioneering annals and it is especially remarkable in that it follows hard upon the most decisive general election on record.

Mr. Kenworthy, an Asquithian Liberal, is the son of Lord Strabolgie and was a strong candidate. His war record in fighting submarines and the distinction of being a champion boxer in the Navy appealed to the fisherman electorate, but his 'No conscription' cry and his demand for immediate removal of the restrictions on commerce chiefly weighed with the port which is suffering from difficulties in the way of restoration of normal trade, especially with Scandinavia and the Baltic.

"The Times" describes the result as of political portent and says that it is now absolutely clear that the country is determined to redress the balance of the general election. The Paper declares that very few Unionist seats can be accounted safe to-day.

When Mr. Churchill who was speaking at a luncheon in London received the result he said that Hull was not so appreciative of Government's labours as he could have wished, but the reaction was natural and even healthy and Government would not be deflected from its aim of reviving the prosperity.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION.

JAPANESE DEMAND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 13.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 15.

The Havas Agency states:—A prolonged sitting of the League of Nations Commission discussed race equality, but reached no definite decision.

The Japanese delegates raised an amendment for racial equality, demanding that an addition should be made to the preamble of the Covenant providing that the States which are members of the League should not only maintain frank and loyal relations, but also recognise the equality of nations. Of the seventeen votes eleven were favourable. The question will come up for final decision at the next plenary session of the Conference.

Further amendments proposed by the French delegation for suppression of the manufacture of war material and for the creation of a permanent Inter-Allied military central organisation were reserved for final decision.

FRENCH DEMAND FOR OPEN CONFERENCE

EXPLANATIONS TO BE DEMANDED FROM PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 12.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 15.

French public demand is increasing for an open Peace Conference. The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies will propose that a secret session be held for the purpose of demanding explanations from M. Clemenceau.

French public feeling is shown by the Civic League's action in placing huge posters on the walls of Paris pointing out that as Germany has become provocative there never was a greater necessity for the French people rallying round the Government. The League asks that Germany must make good all destroyed property and reimburse the cost of the war.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES IN INDIA AND FAR EAST.

DO THEY HARM BRITISH INTERESTS?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDN, April 8.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., April 15.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Hailwood who alleged that great harm was being done to the British interests in India and the Far East by the seditious efforts of German missionaries, and who asked if they were specially exempted from deportation Mr. Harmsworth referred to Mr. Montagu's answer of July 1st so far as India was concerned, since then the situation had not changed in any way.

The Government was aware of the political activities in the Far East of certain German missionaries but it was open to doubt whether British interests were greately harmed thereby. The question of exemption from repatriation of German missionaries in China, was being considered. His Majesty's Minister at Peking had been instructed to expedite repatriation of those whose attitude rendered them obnoxious during the war.

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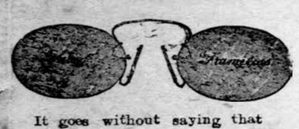

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LIBERAL ASSOCIATION IN C. P.

ITS FIRST ACTION-A KICK AT SATYAGRAHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April, 14.

A meeting of the leading moderates of Nagpur was held on Friday last at which the formation of a separate moderate organization under the title of the Central Provinces National Liberal Association was formally announced. The Hon. Sir B. K. Bose, has been elected president, Mr. M. V. Joshi, advocate, vice-president, and the three secretaries are Messrs. M. G. Chitanavis (the son of Sir G. M. Chitanavis), Mr. Dravid, and Mr. Mangalmurti.

A manifesto has been issued explaining the reasons which have made it now peremptorily necessary to start a separate moderate organization to give free and unfettered expression to sound and well considered opinions on all the controversial topics of the day.

While giving high praise to the purity of motives, the lofty and selfless character, and the idealism of Mr. Gandhi the manifesto deplores at the same time the passive resistance movement which Mr. Gandhi has thought it fit to launch at this unfortunate juncture.

The manifesto while supporting the non-official members of Imperial Council in their opposition to the Rowlatt Act deprecates strongly the passive resistance movement on account of the adverse effect it is sure to have on the passage of the Indian Reform Bill through the Parliament.

The manifesto further warns all those concerned that if through any mischance or agitation of powerfully organized adverse interests, the promised reforms are in any way whittled down, the situation of the moderate party already difficult enough will become altogether impossible and no moderate minded man will then have any place in the public life of the country which then will be seething with justifiable discontent of the most formidable character.

NADWA-TUL-ULEME IN BELGAUM.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, April, 14.

Arrangements have been completed for holding the Nadwa-tul-Ulema at this station on the 19th 20th, and 21st instant. A pandal has been placed at the disposal of the Reception Committee by Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani J. P. of Bombay, and the educational authorities have permitted the use of the high school and the hostel. Government have also permitted all Mahomedan officials to attend the conference.

The President-elect Sir Rahimbux of Bhawalpur is expected to reach Belgaum on Friday morning. A large number of Mahomedan delegates from all parts of India are expected to attend. Delegates who have not yet secured accommodation should write either to the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, the Chairman, or Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim, General Secretary of the Reception Committee.

A RELEASED KUT PRISONER.

HIS THRILLING EXPERIENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 14.

Gunner Abrahams, one of the released Kut prisoners gives a thrilling experience of his treatment in various camps and in Constantinople. At Psamatra the British complained of the lice and a Turkish sergeant was deputed to examine them daily. One morning he found a lice on Gunner Abraham's neck and showed it to him. On Abraham's grumbling the sergeant ordered him to swallow the insect and when Abraham refused, he spat in his face. Abraham knocked him down and was awarded fifty blows with a stick. He and others went to Constantinople when the armistice was signed and were entertained on H. M. S. Superb. They went to England and related their treatment as prisoners to an examination board. They speak enthusiastically of the welcome given to them in London.

INDIAN STATES AND BLACK ACT,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Throughout India all cities, towns, and even villages have felt the pangs and shown their indignation by mourning etc., for the high-handed action of the Government of India in thrusting the Black Act on the peaceful people of India, but one is puzzled when he turns his looks to the Native States where no demonstrations of whatever kind have taken place. Can you, or any of your readers kindly throw some light why the public of Native States of India have not taken part in this movement. Are they not Indians? Have they no feeling for their relatives and brethren outside their State? On enquiry I am told that the Acts have been passed in British India and do not affect them in the least. This shows nothing short of their ignorance of the actual state of things,—ignorance because the Executive, if they so desire can lay hand on the peoples of States with as much freedom or say with less difficulty with the help of State Officials, than on any one in British India. When anything unusual happens in a State its public look to the people of British India for help, in time of famine and other difficulties they look to the products of India for their maintenance. Why on earth then should they show such aloofness and carelessness regarding this most vital question?

I hope they will now awake from the sleep of Kumbh-Karan, realise their duty as Indians, and throw in their lot with the public of India to show their detestation to the Black Acts, for the repeal of which every man having a particle of manhood and conscience, irrespective whether he is resident of British India or a State in India, must uplift his hand.—Yours, etc.,

"BARODA."

April 10.

The rice market of Rangoon was closed on Monday owing to the Murmese water festival which is being celebrated very quietly.

HINDU MOSLEM UNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The much-maligned Black Bills have been productive of one good result. However, much we might abhor them, we cannot but be thankful in our innermost consciousness to the bureaucrats for their gift of the Black Bills to us. Where Akbar failed, where Guru Nanak's altruistic efforts crystallised into a different sect altogether, where Kabir, could not go far towards linking up the two great interests in a common whole on a spiritual platform, the Black Bills, or to speak more to the point, the bureaucracy has succeeded in achieving. And it is to commemorate this event, this indirect contribution of the bureaucracy towards Indian unity, we must put our heads together, both Hindus and Moslems, and hit upon some fitting memorial. The link of love and friendship has been forged under the gathering shadows of a common danger. Let us seek the best and the most enduring means of perpetuating the bond. And to this end I would suggest that a common prayer hall be erected where Indians, irrespective of their religious persuasion, can congregate and conjointly offer prayers to the Divine Throne. It should be called the Temple of Liberty and the site for it should be chosen somewhere beyond the outskirts of the town. Its distance from the scene of our everyday activities will invest it with a charm akin to that which pervades over our places of pilgrimage.

Will the leaders of the people give a thought to the above suggestion? I do not think the suggestion comes too soon. It is conceivable that any sensible person can have any objection to such a place of common worship. We have to strike while the iron is hot. And the overflowing enthusiasm of the people over the felicitous fact of Hindu-Moslem unity, cannot be turned to better account than by enlisting in favour of a project as above suggested.

It may further be suggested that since this Hall need not be exclusively reserved for prayer meetings, it can be made to answer a long-felt want of the people of this city. The absence of a meeting hall large enough to accommodate a crowd as big as the one present at Sunday's Protest meeting at French Bridge, or the one which on 11th December, 1919, demonstrated to the bureaucrat the vanity of his aims, the hollowness of his threat and, above all, the unshakeable determination of the Indian proletariat on a point of honour, is a scandal with the patriotic public of Bombay. I have broached this subject with a view to inviting discussion of same in the columns of your deniveratic paper. On all matters affecting the proletariat we know we can safely turn to you without any fear of being spurned away. Here is a question which deeply affects one of the vital interests of the Indian nation—the question of Hindu-Moslem unity.—Yours, etc.,

V. B.

THE COUNTRY'S CALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly publish this letter in your widely circulated paper.

India which had looked forward to Reforms in return for her magnificent aid in treasure and blood to the call for vindicating the freedom of small nations in Europe has been rewarded with the Rowlatt Collector known as the Black Act—which is subversive of the elementary principles of liberty, justice and individual rights of her own people. The Black Bill condemned by the whole nation to a man unfortunately becomes the law of the land under the shield of the official majority in spite of the stanch and unanimous opposition and the fight to an inch by all the Indian members both non-official and nominated. The Act has fallen on us like a bolt from the blue and the Indian people bitterly say with one voice "We have enough of acts and solemn promises and all their evil effects for the last 20 years. India's Honour and Prestige has been challenged by bureaucracy in hurling at her without her will this precious piece of legislation and the Satyagrahi contingents in answer to her call have sprung to the Satyagrahi battle-field to save her fair name from stain. The first shot in the form of breaking laws regarding prohibited literature and registration of newspapers to be civilly disobeyed has been fired at. Let us all swell the ranks of Satyagrhis in thousands to hold a solid front in case of any emergency lest we die of shame if we remain in the background not to die at the altar of the motherland where the bitterness of death does not exist and thus save the fair face of our dear mother Ind from disgrace and dishonour. Time lost is never regained and this is the opportunity to serve the motherland in dedicating our lives in her Honour of which the Satyagrah is an emblem and an example which is nothing but sticking to the Truth and Love and that only unto death.—Yours, etc.,

A. H. CHOKSEY.

DHOND RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Surat, April 12.

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you are pleased to give publicity to the following in your paper. The matter is of much public interest and likely to encourage others to copy it:—

"Tuesday, the 1st of this month, can be called a Red Letter Day for a station like Dhond. The G. I. P. Railway Company has provided an institute for the sole use of their Indian staff at the latter's earnest request and the opening ceremony of it took place that day. A spacious pandal was erected for the purpose and it was profusely decorated. Exactly at 6 p.m., Mr. Russell, the Resident Engineer of Dhond, was on the scene. Many Government and Railway officials had graced the occasion and almost every community was to be seen there. Ladies and children had added luster to this affair and as the Railway Company has been kind enough to extend the use of it even to non-Railway men the gentry of the town was also conspicuous in making it a success.

"Dhond was formerly a small village, though it was not unknown to history. The advent of Railway gave it a lift and the transformation of it in to a junction station made it a widely known place. Its bracing climate and unfailing supply of sweet good water from the River Bhima passing by it added not a little to its rise, and now the establishment of this Indian Institute will render it even enviable though sanitarily much is needed.

"It is said it is only due to the earnest efforts of Mr. Russell that the Indian staff gets this boon. The words of advice and encouragement he used in his presidential address on the occasion proved how noble and benevolent his ideas are and how far he would help the Indian staff in their efforts to improve them in body and mind.

"The staff also did well in showing their gratitude to him and to the Railway Company.

"A good beginning is made and it is hoped that in course of time the objects of all those that worked and helped in getting it in to being, will bear fruit and the institution will remain a vivid example of what is possible when the employer and the employee look to the enterest of each other and there is good will and harmony between them." Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

Dhond, April 8. SYMPATHISER.

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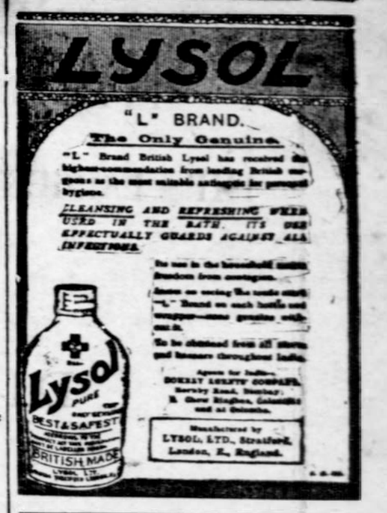
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I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.
BE A MAN
WONDERFUL PILLS.
A genuine cure for Impotency whatever be the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 2.
G. BROTHERS (B).
85, Bechoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

PLEASE NOTE THIS NAME IN YOUR DIARY
DEVJI MALJI
JEWELLER
OF
New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase
Gold Ornaments
Fancy Silverware
Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.
OF THE LATEST STYLE,

KHAKI COSSI SILK SOCKS AND CYCLING HOSE
Rs. 6-12 and Rs. 15-0 per dozen.
Order for less than 6 Pairs *cannot be executed.*
32 Brass & 30 Wooden Toys Rs. 5-0.
PADDY SILK MANF. CO.,
BENARES CITY.

NATIONAL ANILINE AND CHEMICAL Co.

(INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.)

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF ANILINE COLOURS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

We have established our office for India at Bombay and are now prepared to receive Indents for direct delivery. Our Standardised Colours are of the Best Qualities, are extensively used throughout India, and are giving most satisfactory results.

Our manufacture of Aniline Colours include all the most popular shades in each of the following classes of Dye:—

DIRECT, ACID, SULPHUR, BASIC, CHROME.

LATEST ADVICES FROM MANUFACTURING SOURCES DO NOT PREDICT ANY LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Write us for Quotations and Samples.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL Co., Post Box 510, 39-41, Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ACME MFG. Co.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

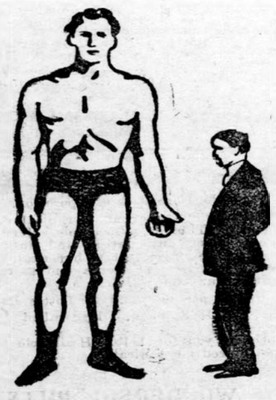
Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; Etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do Credit to us and give SATISFACTION to the USERS.

Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.



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NERVO-VITALO PILLS

THE WORLD'S

Tonic

PROVES TO MAKE YOU LIKE THAT FIGURE.

A course of six bottles Rs. 20.

Depot.—

CASH CHEMISTS,

FORT, BOMBAY.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand.

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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PRO. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,

Market, BOMBAY.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

All over India for Disinfectant fluids Boiled oil, Varnish, etc.,

Apply to

THE EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

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Sandhurst Road,

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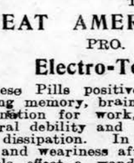
K. JONES & CO.

excel in the art of

Glazing Shirts and Collars

TO PERFECTION

AND



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A trial will convince.

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GRAND Clearance SALE

From 5th April

Sweeping Reductions.

At the new premises of the

INDO FOREIGN PERFUMERY & GENERAL STORES

The Bhatia High School Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

C. B. 768.

SHIPPING.

EXPORTS.

April 15.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—469 bales wool, Bombay Company; 213 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency; 192 cwts. hair belting, Sizing Material Co.; 100 bales wool, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 503 bales wool, 58 bales cotton waste, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 1 bale wool, Esmail Dossa and Co.; 100 cwts. cocum oil, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 60 cwts. chutney, Mervanji Poonjaji and Sons; 5 bales wool, A. A. Peerbhoy; 200 bales wool, Bhawan Hurbha; 173 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.

S. S. City of Chester for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 550 cwts. sultanas, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S. S. Massilia for New York:—200 cwts. dill seeds, 34½ cwts. poppy seed, 47½ cwts. gum myrrh, Esmail Nowroji and Co.

S. S. Massilia for Philadelphia:—71 casks goat skins, Enrico N. Stein.

S. S. Massilia for Philadelphia via Liverpool:—70 bales 2 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

S. S. City of Florence for Hull:—4,014 cwts. myrabolam, Dinshaji Bhicaji and Co.

S. S. Nagoya for London:—12½ cwts. khisnis, Latham Abercrombie and Co.; 6 bales sheep skins, Manji Ladak; 394 drums empty beer metal (drums), Cutler Palmer and Co.; 14 bales sheep skins, Haji Noormahomed and Haji Essa.

S. S. Norman for London:—450 cwts. coir yarn, Mugaseth and Sons.

S. S. Penylan for Port in France:—17,000 cwts. linseed (bold), 6,000 cwts. rape seed, 10,000 cwts. poppy seeds, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Penylan for a Port in France:—17,00? manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S. S. Porto de Alessandretta for Genoa:—338 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 5,940 cwts. linseed bold, 8,000 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Siam Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 1,300 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 400 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 594 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Gokuldas Dossa and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Narandas V. Dossa.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 750 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 22½ cwts. casein powder, Asian Overseas Trading Co.; 1,550 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Siam Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Siam Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Siam Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Dilwara for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 25 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 650 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 200 bales cotton grey twist I. David.

S. S. Hwahku for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton grey twist, I. David; 100 bales cotton grey twist, M. H. Dehdashti; 200 bales cotton grey twist, Tata Sons and Co.

S. S. Hwahku for Hongkong:—68 cwts. ooplate, 32 cwts. kadoo, 3½ cwts. asan, A. Jeewanjee; 300 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 300 cwts. old buffer pickers, 7 cases gold stones, Kawasjee Sorabjee and Co.; 22½ cwts. ooplate, 20 cwts. kadoo, N. C. Bhesania and Co.

S. S. Raja for Calcutta:—100 bales cotton, Carsonji Callianji.

S. S. Itola for Colombo:—600 bales cotton, Tullockchand and Shapoorji.

S. S. Itola for Calicut:—107 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 15.

S. S. Kazambe from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—2 cases crystals, 4 bales scarlets, 138 cases medicines, 69 cases shoes, 8 cases lamps, 8 cases mantles, 22 cases iron screws, 245 cases 56 bundles writing paper, 35 cases cotton goods, 247 cases varnish, 200 Bbls. bottled beer, 2 cases medicinal soap, 5 cases soda benzoate, 80 cases iron shoe tacks, 139 boxes clocks, 35 cases solid tyres, 13 cases lantern burners, 16 cases food chopper, 12 bales fibre, 14 cases drugs, 2 cases cardamom products, 1,005 cases lantern, 42 boxes 52 cases glyco thymoline, 19 cases register paper, 55 bales 370 rolls news printing paper, 12 cases soap, 2 cases toilet soap and cuticura ointment, 247 bags Haxagon tapped nuts, 40 cases cigarettes, 5 cases plates, 250 bales domestic, 12 Bbls. aniline dyes, 6,600 bundles 4,729 pieces 609 steel bars, 215 kegs 10 bags 50 cases 50 boxes rivets, 99 cases antiphlogistine, 129 cases iron wood screws, 5,170 kegs plain wire nails, 5 boxes 8 casks zinc sheets, 12 cases iron forges, 62 cases 1 boxes iron wire cloth, 14 cases powder soap, 2,713 bundles 6,662 pieces W. I. pipe, 6 cases pills, 70 cases listerine, 13 cases gas mantles, 10 iron barrels 2,313 barrels 5,190 casks lubricating oil, 3 cases quinine bisulphate, 86 bars round steel, 121 cases pharmaceutical products, 9 cases isinglass, 20 barrels 100 Hgs. barrels wax, 6 cases carbon paper, 3 cases bromides and casterium, 55 cases vaseline petrolium jelly, 24 bundles emulsion, 215 cases 20 barrels 952 H/barrels grease, 50 bundles shovels, 5 cases soap and ointment, 3 cases tooth powder, 625 cases 902 kegs wire nails, 22? cases printing paper, 49 cases wrapping paper, 50 cases toilet paper, 3 cases perfumed spirit, 9 Bbls. 12 boxes 5 cases dies, 42 cases grape nuts, 8 cases soda bromide powder, potash bromide, phenacetin acid, salicetriect, 3 cases asthama cure, 9 cases anvils, 36 cases batteries, 5 cases globes, 4 bundles 3 cases 1 Bbls. valves, 68 cases ford chases, 4 cases antos, 25 cases sanatogen, 7 cases gum, 87 cases toilet articles, 3 cases hinges, 2 cases lamp, 3 cases soap toilet, 11 cases grape juice, 7 cases empty bottles, 9 cases hosiery, 2 cases lantern burners, 16 cases hardware, 9 cases potassium acetus, 8 cases petroleum jelly, 4 cases ointment, 2 cases cuticura soap and ointment, 10 cases balsam copabia, 20 cases glycerine, 1,870 boxes tin plates, 561 pieces pipes, 2 cases soda saliscius, 3,092 bags bolts nuts, 486 bundles 132 lengths 200 pieces black pipe, 296 lengths 400 bundles 200 pieces galvanized pipes, 20 cases sugar of milk, 41 boxes wire cloth, 10 cases magnetos, 7 cases syrup, 3 cases vasiline, 2 cases sulphate soap, 2 cases canned meats, 2 cases glass hand churss, 10 cases candy, 48 Crts. refrigerators, 9 cases canned food stuff, 3 cases cocoa, 200 boxes cement compound 9 cases screws.

S. S. Massilia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—200 boxes tin plates, 12 bales printing paper, 5 bales woollen and cotton P. goods, 7 bales woollen P. goods, 20 bales curtain net, 127 single gas tubes, 120 boxes window glass, 80 drums varnish, 700 drums paint, 134 bundles steel bars, 146 packages cordage, 20 bundles carpets, 10 bales 14 cases yarn, 4 bales cotton fents, 28 bales 9 cases cotton yarn, 10 cases sewing cotton reeds, 7 packages carborundum aloxite, 3 casks glassware, 1,000 single W. I. tubes, 4 casks skins, 3 cases cotton and silk, 13 bales worsted yarn, 590 ventilation brass pipes, 2 bales curtain, 250 bags fire clay, 12 cover coils steel, 2 cover coils iron, 385 bags 17 cases nails, 6 bales printing paper, 76 barrels coal pitch, 10 cases toilet cream, 4 cases antifriction metal, 48 casks salammoniac, 3 cases cotton heads, 6 bales 4 cases paper, 23 cases sauce, 8 bales cotton banding, 2 cases hinges, 2 cases essence, 100 D/s linseed oil, 40 casks red lead, 10 casks creosote oil, 2 cases brassware, 30 bundles tubes, 17 bales cotton dyed yarn, 31 casks stoneware, 20 Crts. jars, 40 cases 40 boxes corn flour, 30 cases paisley flour, 171 bundles galvanized sheets, 80 bundles galvanized gas tubes, 200 bundles 25 single W. I. tubes, 132 cases C. I. valves, 1 case 117 sluice valves, 3 bales twine, 7 cases oat meal, 5 cases gauge glasses, 5 casks 2 hogsheads 32 Crts. 12 cases earthenware, 5,000 loose plates, 25,000 single fire bricks, 477 bars steel, 5 cases 12 kegs 9 casks dry colour, 100 D/bags salt, 17 bales worsteds, 2 cases locks, 4 cases cold cotton P. goods, 2 casks grease, 8 casks red oxide, 4 cases cotton handkerchiefs, 43 bales grey cotton P. goods, 60 bales white shirting, 2,000 boxes soap, 51 bales 1 case cotton fents, 5 barrels aniline salt, 24 casks lump alum, 4 cases cotton net, 256 bales bleached cotton P. goods, 87 bales 16 cases P. goods, 10 cases cotton and lace goods, 180 bags bolts and nuts, 40 bales cotton P. goods, 3 bales cotton goods, 20 drums bisulphate of soda, 8 cases silk and cotton, 3 cases essence for perfumery, 30 cases oil varnish, 4 cases wool and cotton goods, 50 bundles 42 sinks copper sheets, 20 cases steel, 500 bundles galv. sheets, 4 D/bags crown nuts, 5 cases cotton velvet, 100 cases 10 bags rivets, 3 bales dyed cotton P. goods, 72 bundles W. I. tubes galvanized gas, 111 barrels refined coal tar, 1,432 bales 330 cases cottons, 20 cases healds.

S. S. Itola from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—93,782 bags rice, 999 bags white beans, 5 cases paint, 628 bales 444 cases 1,000 bundles candles, 8 cases cigars, 50 casks L. oil, 5 cases books, 4 cases chiroots, 25 bags orpiments, 150 cases cutch.

S. S. Abydos from Persian Gulf, Agents Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co.—8 bags galls, 13 bags attari, 42 bags almond kernels, 6 bundles wool, 7 bundles skin, 40 bundles leaves, 36 bags gum, 291 bundles date, 180 bags almonds.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 15th April, 1919.

Shed	Steamers	Tons	Destination	Date	Agents
			PRINCE'S DOCK.		
B	City of Chester	8581	Liverpool	19-4-19	K Sirca & Co
B	Siam Maru	2816	N P	N P	O S Kaisha
D	& E Portods				
	Alessandretta	2581	Genoa	17-4-19	M Italiana
F	Itola	3402	N P	N P	M & Co
G	Samsyana	109	N P	N P	J Mackintosh Co
H	Hwahkun.	1115	Hongkong	N P	W K & Co
L	Sahang	2983	N P	N P	B A P S N Co
M	Fenylan	2704	N P	N P	W & A Graham & Co
Q	Schooner Utopia	926	Basra	N P	1-4-19 Sheriff Hassum owner
			MERWETHER DRY DOCK		
	Barjora	1008	Basra	18-4-14	M M & Co
			HARBOUR WALL		
	Saharmati	524	Marmagoa	N P	B B N Co
	Poonal	553	Bhawnagar	16-4-19	B B M Co
	Kaveri	553	N P	N P	B S N Co
			VICTORIA DOCK.		
1	Rajah	2634	Calcutta	N P	M M & Co
2	Kazembe	2935	Colombo	18-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
3	Zayaal	2627	P Gulf	16-4-19	H S Shustry & Co
4	Kowelt	2692	P Gulf	N P	T Morrison & Co
6	Dilwara	5328	China	21-4-19	M M & Co
7	Kofuku Maru		Japan	17-4-19	O S Kaisha
8	Shushtar	1715	Basra	17-4-19	P G S N Co
9	Malta	3888	London	21-4-19	P M & Co
10	Massilia	6000	Glasgow	19-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
14	Dumra	762	P Gulf	17-4-19	M M & Co
16	Lightning	2122	P Gulf	N P	M M & Co
			ALEXANDRA DOCK.		
1	Elephanta	2695	Basra	17-4-19	M M & Co
2	Krinpara	2759	London	15-4-19	M M & Co
4	Barsia	899	Basra	18-4-19	M M & Co
6	Sicilia	4188	Basra	16-4-19	M M & Co
6	City of Florence	4391	Hull	18-4-19	J Finlay & Co
7	Penlayota	2215	Bushire	17-4-19	M M & Co
8	Nagoya	4256	London	19-4-19	M M & Co
9	Prosser	376	Basra	16-4-19	R I M
10	War Duke	3148	Basra	N P	W & A Graham & Co
11	Karmala	5687	London	N P	M M & Co
13	Burma	4801	London	23-4-19	M M & Co
15	Saveric	8000	London	16-4-19	M M & Co
17	Norman	3982	London	18-4-19	M M & Co
17	Varela	992	Basra	18-4-19	M M & Co
	Jetty War Hathor	1346	Basra	N P	D R I M
	Offside				
13	Cocovana	2496	Basra	21-4-19	M M & Co

An ideal Laundry established for the careful dressing of Customers' linen.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case..	..	..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	..	..	„ 45
14 ct. „	..	..	„ 57
18 ct. „	..	..	„ 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai,

Watch and Clock Dealer,

144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF

OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1886.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank an Medows Street, Fort

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an

Ophthalmic Surgeon from the **Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorfields, Hospital.**

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficientrecommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses *e.g.* **Kryptok,** and various other forms of bifocal and Spherical Cylinders, Spherocylinders **Toric** Prisms and their combinations in white **Sir William Crookes** and other Tinted lenses.

"GUNC"

Cures acute cases without **Copaiba, Sandal Oil** or any internal medicines. **Painless Positive Cure** in 4 days. Re. **1** and Rs. **2.**

Try **KADI** *even where*

all your remedies fail. Cures with instant relief, worst cases of **Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis,** Colds, Coughs, etc.

Innumerable original Testimonials open to Inspection.

Price Re. **1-8-0.**

"LU-LU" *Eye-Drops*

A safe cure for **Sore, Inflamed, Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers,** etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. **1**

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Dastoor Specific Co.

Medows Street, BOMBAY.

FISH OIL PURE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

TAYEBALLY ALLIBHOY & CO.

Sivri, Colivada,

BOMBAY Post No. 15.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

C. BHOGILAL & CO.

MARBLE & TILING MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles Polishing Materials Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Address "Fashion," Bombay.

Tube Well Sinking

Steel Borewells

Tube

Most climates remedy for Electricity, Cattle, Mosquitoes, Scientific and all purposes.

Prices, Best Testimonials, Numerous &c. Literature sent on request.

Dinshaw Cullinanjee & Co.

Druggists, Chemists & Druggists,

SPECIAL MEDICAL SPECIALITIES,

Branch: Sitaram Bldgs, Crawford Market, BOMBAY

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT?

Good reliable oil and water colours Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness. The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS,

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1008.

P. O. Box 888. BOMBAY.

The Empire RUGS

THE "EMPIRE" tab on a Rug is the sole guarantee that you are purchasing the world's best value, the world's best advertised and best selling Rug, and the most perfect the world produces.

"EMPIRES" are a most profitable line to handle—one that creates an immediate demand—but look for the "EMPIRE" tab, the hall-mark of Rug Value and beauty on every Rug.

Enquiries and Orders received through Exporters in the United Kingdom.

SUPPLY WHOLESALE ONLY.

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ESTABLISHED 1883.

RESERVE WAREHOUSES:—

80, Wood Street; 20, Addle Street; and 8-10, Aldermanbury Avenue, London, E.C. 2. England.

Cables—LEOPOLDINI, LONDON.

Code—A. B. C., 5th Edition.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th April 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Information has been received only from the east Punjab, where the sky is moderately clouded and day temperature is in slight defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal and night temperature is above the average in the east of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.20in. of rain; skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidities above normal in Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are generally below the average, the deficiency being greatest in west Rajputana: at Bikaner the minimum was 12deg. below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No information has been received from Cutch and north Gujarat. Elsewhere skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval and Bhavnagar Para; night temperature is also below normal at the latter station, but is above normal at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.18in. of rain and an overcast sky; elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Akola and Raipur. Day temperature is below the average except in the south-western districts; night temperature is in excess at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Konkan and are practically clear in the north. Humidity remains in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.70in. of rain. Moderate cloud is present here and humidity is above normal; elsewhere the sky is clear and humidity is above normal; elsewhere the sky is clear and humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Information is again incomplete from the Punjab and Gujarat. The disturbance in north-west India has caused a few duststorms in the east Punjab and Rajputana and a light shower is reported from Bikaner. Numerous duststorms or thunderstorms are reported from the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with light to moderate rain at a few stations. Rain has also fallen in Ceylon and south Malabar, Colombo reporting a heavy fall of 2.37in. The disturbance in the north has practically disappeared, but conditions continue favourable for duststorms or thunderstorms in the Deccan, the central and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th April 1919.

The disturbance in north-west India caused numerous duststorms and thunderstorms in the Punjab and neighbouring districts, but appreciable rain occurred by only at a few stations. Few falls are again reported from Assam.

Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar one inch; Roorkee a quarter; Montgomery, Quetta a half.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th April 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.760 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.5 Deg.
Wet-bulb Thermometer	76.2 "
Dew Point	73.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.754 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.4 "
Minimum do	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, N, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind	232 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Sill		Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Sill	
		h	m	ft.	in.		h	m.	ft.	in.
	Apl.					Apl.				
Tues	15	m	11	44	27	9	15	m	5	13	16	1
			11	37a	26	11			5	35a	18	1
Wed.	16		0	14a	27	10	16	m	5	38	15	9
									6	5a	18	2
Thur.	17	m	0	4	26	10	17	m	6	4	15	8
			0	44a	27	9			6	34a	18	4
Fri.	18	m	0	30	26	7	18	m	6	31	15	10
			1	14a	27	7			7	3a	18	0
Sat.	19	m	0	57	26	3	19	m	7	0	16	1
			1	46a	27	2			7	34a	19	4
Sun.	20	m	1	26	25	8	20	m	7	31	16	8
			2	21a	26	7			8	8a	20	4
Mon.	21	m	2	0	25	1	21	m	8	5	17	2
			3	0a	26	0			8	49a	20	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April 15 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 22m	Sunset 6h. 56m.	
" 16 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 6h. 56m.	
" 17 (Thursday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 6h. 57m.	
" 18 (Friday)	" 6h. 20m	" 6h. 57m.	
" 19 (Saturday)	" 6h. 19m	" 6h. 57m.	
" 20 (Sunday)	" 6h 19m.	" 6h. 57m.	
" 21 (Monday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 6h. 57m.	

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	14d.	2h.	34-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m. p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th April, 1919, was 30.020 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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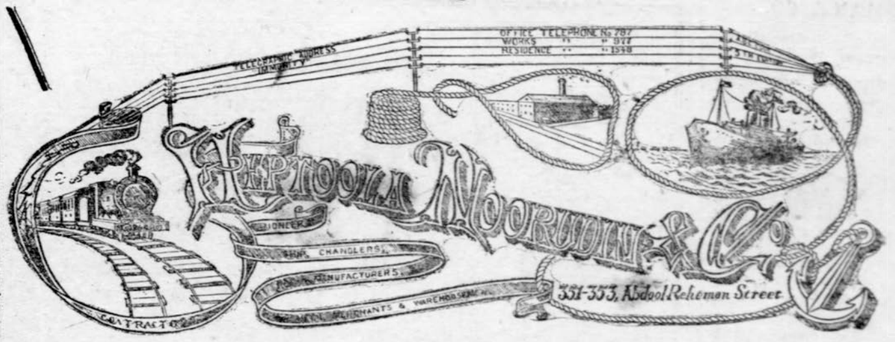

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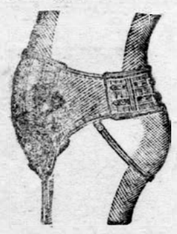

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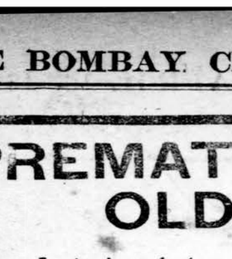

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